INSURANCE
No Business like Life can be done like Insurance during the last 12 years.
I 5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

VOL. XVIII NO. 141— BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI T.O TOUR GUJARAT.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF CLOTH DELIVERIES.

BORIBUNDER CANARD EXPOSED.

The Swadeshi movement has brougnt the Congress and the millowners together on the common platform of boycott. This seems to have upset many interested parties who often raised the slogan of "Mill Industry in danger" for the perpetuation of foreign interests in Indian Markets. The Bombay Mill Agents have after all realised that the Congress with its programme of boycott is the sheet anchor of the texile industry. It is primarily in their own interests that they have come to an understanding with the Congress. Meanwhile the "Evening News of India" has officiously found a new danger threatening the Mill Industry. It has found out all of a sudden a cencerned move on the part of dealers for the postponement of deliveries. The wonder of wonders is that the millowners themselves are not aware of it, nor have their Association received any application for the postponement of deliveries.

POSTPONEMENT OF DELIVERIES.

The object of this stunt is obvious. It is an attempt to scare away the millowners and wean them away from the Congress fold. Also it is an ill-concealed crusade against the Congress Campaign of boycott which is telling on foreign vested interests.

The mill-owners are the best judges of the situation, and as far as our enquiries in business circles go, there is no move on the part of dealers to ask for the postponement of deliveries. The mill-owners, however, on their own accord seem to be prepared to postpone deliveries in case of necessity. For after all, it is to their own interest to do so. This is, after all an internal arrangement between the mill-owners and their clients who have now made a common cause. In the circumstances, the mill-owners apprehend no danger whatsoever as placarded by the "Evening News", "save us from officious friends" is the significant remark of a prominent mill agent, when interviewed by the "Chronicle" Representative.

BOMBAY TO OBSERVE BOYCOTT WEEK

VALLABHBHAI EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

The Boycott Week organised by the B. P. C. C.'s War Council will commence from Monday next till the following Sunday, viz., 6th July. An elaborate programme is chalked out to make this week successful and it is expected that Shriyut Vallabhbhai Patel will be in Bombay all throughout the celebrations. The Bombay citizens are exhorted to do everything in their power to make the "Boycott of British Goods" tell on England and therefore they are urged to make a personal propaganda by writing on their letter covers "Boycott British Goods" and on their umbrellas and in their streets this slogan in bold letters.

The students are expected to take also a prominent part and their Conference will decide this matter to-day (Saturday) at the Royal Opera House which will be presided over by Dr. D. D. Sathaye.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" REACHES NEW YORK

—:o:—

LONDON, June 27.

New York.—The "Southern Cross" landed at 7-30 p.m.—Reuter.

"ARRESTED FOR TEACHING SPINNING".

—:o:—

BHADRAK, June 25.

A primary scheel teacher of Gadi about 24 miles from Bhadrak was arrested under Section 117 I.P.C., while training his boys in spinning in the school room. The teacher's hands were tied with a cloth and he was made to travel on foot a considerable distance before he was put into a bullock cart. The teacher has however, been granted bail by the P. D. O. His case comes up for hearing on the 4th July.—Free Press.

LONDON, June 26.

Malta.—It is understood that Government will appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, against the decision of the Court of Appeal invalidating electoral law which was passed while two unseated senators continued to sit.—Reuter.

CHARGED IN CONNECTION WITH CONGRESS BULLETIN

Calcutta Worker Gets 2 Years' R.I.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Mr. Ramcharan Baratia, Secretary, Burra Bazaar Civil Disobedience Committee has been sentenced to two years R. I. on a charge of sedition, in connection with the publication of the Congress Bulletin.—A. P.

—:o:—

ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIA.

—:o:—

HOBBS SCORES ONLY ONE!

LONDON, June 27.

The second test match was commenced at Lords to-day in brilliant weather. England opened their innings with Hobbs and Woolley, but lost Hobbs at thirteen. Hobbs who was caught by Oldfield off Fairfax scored only one run. At twenty for wicket Woolley and Hammond were not out with eighteen and nil respectively.—Reuter.

CONTAI TO LAUNCH NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

CONTAI, June 26.

The workers of Contai and five other thanas of the Contai Subdivision assembled at a meeting and passed a resolution deciding upon the launching of "No-Tax" campaign immediately.—Free Press.

—:o:—

S. GOVINDANANDA JAILED AGAIN.

—:o:—

KARACHI, June 26.

The trial of Swami Govindanand, President of the Karachi District Congress Committee and member of the Sind Satyagraha "War Council" concluded at six this evening before the City Magistrate of Karachi who sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Owing to Swami Govindanand's weak condition following an attack of enteric fever, the Magistrate, however directed his removal to the jail hospital for further medical treatment. He has been placed in C class.—A. P.

—:o:—

VALLABHBHAI TO TOUR GUJARAT.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

Deputations from different parts of Gujarat have arrived to consult Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel regarding the present struggle. Deputations from Borsad and Bardoli arrived to-day. It is understood that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will shortly go on a tour of Gujarat.—A. P.

—:o:—

LAHORE YOUTHS' ANSWER.

—:o:—

NEW SABHA FORMED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 27.

The Naujavan Bharat Sabha having been dissolved under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, a new organisation entitled the Naujvan Hindi Sabha has been formed.

Dr. Gurbaksh Rai, Member of the Provincial War Council has also been arrested. The names of members of the new War Council will be announced at a meeting this evening.—A. P.

PATIALA INQUIRY.

—:o:—

AMRITLAL SETH NON-CO-OPERATES.

SANGRUR, June 27.

The Fitzpatrick Inquiry was held at Patiala yesterday. After examination of two witnesses the inquiry concluded.

Mr. Amritlal Seth of the Patiala Inquiry Committee attended the inquiry. When taking his seat as a visitor in the inquiry hall, on query from the Inquiry Officer, he said that their committee had boycotted the inquiry, and he was there only as a visitor. This statement of his was put down on the record of inquiry and he was allowed to watch the proceedings throughout.

The inquiry will now continue in Simla. The Patiala side would begin argument on Sunday, which would last for about a week.

Mr. Amritlal Seth is issuing a statement to-morrow about the working of the inquiry and of the situation created by the same.—Free Press.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED AGAIN.

—:o:—

Intimidation Ordinance For Midnapur.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that chapter 1 and 2 of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance has been applied to Midnapur and Bankura Districts from to-day.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office was raided this evening and Congress Bulletins were seized and the Officer-in-Charge arrested.

PICKETERS INJURED BY POLICE

25 arrests were made for picketing of foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar, Calcutta, to-day.

It is reported that six volunteers were injured as a result of baton charge.

The Burrabazar Civil Disobedience Office was searched and Bulletin were seized. But no arrests were made there.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED

Sjts. Jyotish Chandra Dutta, Chittaranjan Roy Choudhurry were arrested to-day for leading a procession in South Calcutta in connection with the celebration of the Deshabandhu Anniversary in violation of the Police notification.—Free Press.

SAKLATVALA AGAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, June 27.

The Parliamentary by-election in Shettleston Division of Glasgow due to the death of Mr. Wheatley resulted as follows:—

B. McGovern (Labour)	10,699
Templeton (Conservative)	10,303
McNicol (Scottish Nationalist	2,527
Saklatvala (Communist)	1 459

—Reuter.

England lost two more wickets before lunch Woolley being out for 41 and Hammond for 30. Duleepsinhji was not out with 38 at lunch when score was 129 for three wickets.—Reuter.

—:o:—

ANDHRA DICTATOR JAILED.

BEZWADA, June 27.

Nalluri Papayya Chowdhury, Dictator, West Kistna Congress Committee and a member of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Six others were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

—:o:—

WOMEN JAILED.

—:o:—

Three Lady Volunteers arrested at Nellore were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

SHORTER HOURS' FOR COAL MINERS.

—:o:—

LABOUR CONFERENCE APPROVES DRAFT CONVENTION.

—:o:—

GENEVA, June 26.

The Labour Conference by 75 votes to 33, has approved of the draft convention on hours of work, in coal mines, providing for 7½ hours' day bank to bank.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA

—:o:—

Govt. Overthrown.

PRESIDENT TAKES REFUGE IN U. S. LEGATION

LONDON, June 27.

Lapaz.—The army has overthrown Government and the President has left the country.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

Buenos Aires.—It is reported that revolution in Bolivia has been accompanied by terrible scenes. The army incensed by the "massacre of civilians by the police" attacked and routed the latter. Numerous persons have died or have been wounded. Troops have refused to allow Ministers to enter Government buildings. The President has taken refuge in the United States Legation.—Reuter.

—:o:—

CONGRESS OFFICE AGAIN RAIDED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The Calcutta Corporation meeting held this evening was adjourned in honour of the conviction and sentence of four Bengali ladies by the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, to six months' simple imprisonment, on a charge of leading a procession in defiance of section 144.

The Office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was raided this evening when amulyacharan Sarker, Officer-in-Charge was arrested and copies of the Congress Bulletin were seized.—Free Press.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD COLLEGE PICKETING.

—:o:—

POLICE NOT TO INTERFERE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

Picketing near Gujerat College taking a serious turn Sardar Vallabhbhai reached the spot at 1-30 p.m.

In the meantime, the District Magistrate and Police officers also arrived and after conversation of two hours came to a comoromise.

The conversation being private nothing yet is known, but it is understood that all 108 volunteers arrested to-day will be released and no policemen will interfere, if picketing goes on peacefully.

—:o:—

LATHI CHARGE AT MANGALORE.

—:o:—

MANGALORE, June 27.

Picketing continued here to-day vigorously. Yesterday, while the Volunteers were standing opposite a liquor shop the Police arrived and asked the Volunteers to quit the place. On their refusal to do so, they are alleged to have been beaten with canes by the Police. Still the Volunteers refused to move and again they were beaten, whereupon the Volunteers sat down. As beating was going on the crowd collected there, while the Police asked to disperse. The crowd refused to disperse and thereupon the Police charged them with lathis and dispersed them. About fifty persons were severely injured.

As a result of the above incident an Honorary Magistrate has, it is reported, resigned the post.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT WEEK

TO-DAY'S SLOGAN

BOYCOTT GARMENTS OF SLAVERY

WATCH "CHRONICLE" FOR TO-MORROW'S SLOGAN

REMEMBER BOYCOTT WEEK COMMENCES ON MONDAY

GERMANY CLAIMS COLONIES.

—:o:—

CURTIUS' STATEMENT IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, June 27.

Berlin.—The Cabinet is discussing the budget to-morrow. If the Reichstag does not adopt it, the Chancellor will dissolve it and enact the budget in accordance with an 'ad hoc' article of the constitution, after which there will be the general election in autumn.

In the Reichstag, Doctor Curtius, the Foreign Minister, stated, "Germany can base her claim to colonial participation on success of her former colonial policy. If England unites mandated territory from German East Africa with adjoining British Territories, such action will be incompatible with independence of mandated territory. Proposals of British Government will be examined by the League of Nations, before they are carried out. We shall do everything to prevent carrying out of these proposals".—Reuter.

DIETRICH BECOMES FINANCE MINISTER.

—:o:—

Berlin.—Herr Dietrich, Minister of Economics, becomes Finance Minister.—Reuter.

DULEEP SCORES 173 RUNS.

—:o:—

Second Test Match.

England made a good recovery thanks to the plucky fourth wicket stand between Duleepsinhji and Hendren, which realised 104 runs, Hendren contributing 48. At the time England had made 281 for six, Duleepsinhji being not out 107 runs.—Reuter.

DONATIONS TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

The total amount of donations for the Congress Free Hospital received on Friday is Rs. 4248|10|0. It includes among others the following donations:

Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 1,000; Mr. S. N. Dabholkar Rs 501; Mr. Shantidas Askuran Rs. 300|-.; The Union Bank of India Ltd., Rs 250|-.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY'S MEETING.

A general meeting of the Congress Muslim Party will be held on Sunday the 29th instant at 4 p.m. at the Congress House Girgaum Back Road, to elect a President.

STOP PRESS.

DHULEEPSINHJI SCORES 173.

LONDON, June 27.

At close of play to-day in second test match, England had made four hundred and five for nine wickets. Duleepsinhji made onehundred and seventy-three, being caught by McCabe off Grimmet.—Reuter.

SURAT, June 27.

Nine arrests are reported to have been made last evening at Jalalpore, near a liquor shop including 2 Antyaj (depressed classes) ashram students

Information has been receive. from Kana that Chanchal ben, sister of Mr. Ravishanker Vyas, a prominent Congress worker, has been sentenced to 5 weeks' simple imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance.—A. P.

LONDON, June 27.

Geneva.—At Labour Conference, Dr. Paranjpye announced that he would vote in favour of the draft Convention as India wished to help the countries primarily interested in securing international understanding in the difficult and important question, but this did not imply that India would ratify the Convention which would require careful consideration.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 27.

The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress has addressed a communication to His Majesty's Government welcoming the latter's reaffirmation of the policy of paramountcy of Native interests and the acceptance of the responsibility of trusteeship, requesting immediate introduction of common franchise, protesting against the continuance of racial discrimination in acquisition and transfer of agricultural land in Kenya Highlands and opposing the contemplated Federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.—Reuter.

BENARESE, June 26.

Seventeen Congress volunteers were arrested this morning at Chandull Tehsil (Benares District) One volunteer was arrested today at the Satyagraha Camp, Syddraja village.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee began to-day those present being Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Hardikar, Dr. B. C. Roy, Maulana Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmud. The new members elected in the place of those recently arrested are Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Rajendra Prasad and Lala Dunnichand of Ambala. The meeting adjourned in the evening to enable the leaders to attend a public meeting which he leaders addressed.—A. P.

SURAT, June 27.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Deputy Inspector-General of Police who is now touring in Gujerat to study the situation on the spot, arrived this morning from Broach. While in Broach District he visited Jambusar Taluka. Mr. Shillidy visits Bardoli tomorrow. It is learnt that to meet the situation that has arisen in Gujerat on account of the breaking of the picketing ordinance, police reinforcements have arrived at Ahmedabad, Surat annd Kaira. 50 policemen have arrived in Surat from Dharwar and 250 more are expected to arrive shortly—A. P.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WILL FAIL.

MAHATMA'S PRESENCE ESSENTIAL, SAYS AMERICAN PAPER.

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

The one charge most frequently heard against Gandhi, the one defense most emphatically offered of Britain; the present crisis in India, is that Britain has offered the method of conference for the settlement of Indian affairs, and Gandhi has refused it. This charge and defence are now being revived in connection with the announcement that the long-delayed report of the Simon Commission is be published next month, and that some kind of a rousd-table conference on this report is to be held five months hence, in October next. In view of events passed and of events to come in this connection, let it be said with great definiteness and emphasis that Gandhi was quite ready last year for conference with Britain, and accepted the proposal to "get together." His acceptance, of course, was conditioned on terms alone consistent with the dignity of the Indian people, and with any prospect of accomplishing results. Thus, the Mahatma insisted, as a condition of conference, that amnesty should be granted to political prisoners, for not otherwise could the two parties meet on equal grounds of justice and self-respect. Secondly, Gandhi insisted that the principle of dominion status should be conceded, and the discussion in the conference be limited to a program for its immediate realization. Neither of these conditions were granted—no assurance was given by the Viceroy that they were even being considered. The responsibility for the failure of the conference policy therefore rests upon Britain and not at all upon Gandhi and his Congress associates. The same thing is true of the proposed conference in October, which will also fail. Imagine, in the midst of the present critical situation in India, expecting events to halt during five months for the convenience of the British Cabinet! Imagine proposing conference with the Indian people, with Gandhi and Nehru in prison, and Indian blood flowing daily from the blows of English arms! The report of the Simon Commission may be wise or unwise. If is now too late for it to avail anything in the settlement of Indian affairs.

4 MONTHS' JAIL FOR PICKETING

7 ARRESTED ON FRIDAY.

Eight volunteers who were arrested on Thursday afternoon were sentenced to four months' imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on Friday morning. They were (1) Krishna Ramchandra, (2) Sitaram Daji, (3) Narayen Mulji, (4) Krishna Naguji, (5) Hansraghji Bhat, (6) Chimanlal Motilal, (7) Vithal Chandoba, and (8) Kanji Moti. Deputy Inspector Foster who prosecuted said that the accused were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort area. The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced four accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the other four accused to four months' simple imprisonment in view of their young age.

By 2 p.m. seven more volunteers were arrested for picketing in the Fort area. The total of convicted volunteers only in the Fort area from 16th June till Thursday comes to 255, while about 50 are sentenced in other wards for picketing liquor shops and distributing seditious literature to the police.

For the last two days the police is not in evidence near Whiteaway's premises which is believed to be due to the notice served on the Manager of the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. by the tenants of the second and the third floor.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, June 27.

Previous closing rate	13.38
To-day's opening rate	13.45
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing rate	13.21
Difference	—.17
Broach expectation J-A Rs. 208	
Broach expectation A-M Rs. 235	

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 27

Prepious closing rate	6.94
To-day's opening rate	7.14
Difference	plus .20
To-day's closing rate	6.96
Difference	plus .02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 27

Silver ready	15	15	0
Higher	0	7	0
Silver forward	15	12	0
Higher	0	7	0

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay June 27

Without Duty ... 16 2 0

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for one month. Apply Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1042

AGENTS are required throughou the country by an Indian Life Office, having its Head Office a Bombay; write stating age, experience, and other particulars which will be treated as strictly confidential Box No. 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1049

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS for sale of our standard bleached KHADI suitable for shirts (34" by 24 yds. weight 11½ lbs). Only Five annas per yard. Send for samples SWADESHI TEXTILES COMPANY, P. O. Box 449, Bombay
A R2682

WANTED—AGENTS for Bombay City and Suburbs to push the sale of pure Swadeshi tea (Wholesale only) on commission basis. A right man can easily earn Rs. 400/ every month. Selected candidate will have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 300/ which bears 6 per cent For full particulars apply. SWADESHI TEA DEPOT, Motor Stand, Gadag.
A 1043

WANTED five educated, experienced and respectable youths to organise an Insurance Company on consolidated pay and allowances. Application in the Candidates' own handwriting and stating terms should be made to the General Manager, ARYAN ASSURANCE, LTD., 7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta. Candidates prepared to go to any part of India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa should only apply. Interviews by previous engagement only.
A D E

REQUIRED—An expert in Forestry and agriculture who can run a large farm on scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto 500/- P. M. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, Pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 1st of July 1930 to the ARMY MINISTER, in Hss Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 996

WANTED—AGENTS to sell high class TINNED-TEAS. Best opportunity for patriotic dealers to have RELIABLE QUALITY. Entirely Indian concern. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 920

WANTED—Agents for sale of the remaining shares of ARYAN ASSURANCE LIMITED Registered Office:—7, Mission Row, Block "B" Calcutta, Local Chief Agencies for the life business of the company may be conferred on successful share-selling Agents of the company in the respective localities concerned. For further particulars please apply to:—MR. S. CHATTERJEE, General Manager.

WANTED—An EXECUTIVE ENGINEER. Pay according to qualifications. Only those who have held charge of an Irrigation Division need apply, with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to the STATE ENGINEER, Bahawalpur (State).
A 1028

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. & S. for Shri Nandkunverba Baby Clinic and Baluba Maternity Home at Limbdi. Apply to HON. SECRETARIES stating qualifications, age, terms and experience before 15th July.
A 1029

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—The following: (1) A diplomad MEDICAL and SURGICAL NURSE on a grade of Rs. 100—5—150; (2) Three experienced COMPOUNDERS on a pay of Rs. 30 to 50; (3) One experienced OPERATION THEATRE BOY on a pay of Rs. 30. Free furnished quarters with electric lights will be supplied to all the above staff. Please apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Hajee Dawood Hospital, Jetpur (Kathiawar).
A R2685

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE for one prosperous, old and most successful life office, at Indore, Manmad, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ratnagiri and Hyderabad (Deccan). Best terms to capable workers. Candidates able to influence an annual business exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 need apply to Box No. 44, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2686

WANTED IMMEDIATELY from 1st July, a First Class Competency CERTIFICATE HOLDER in Wiring, of Bombay Government. Interview sharp MANAGER, SREENIVAS ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICE, Khar.
A R2684

WANTED An experienced TEACHER for a first class High School, to take up sports, games, scouting, etc. Apply with references, stating salary required to Box No. 43, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2679

WANTED—AGENTS for a first class Swadeshi Life Assurance Company. Liberal terms and good prospects for active workers. Apply Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1041

WANTED—An experienced and qualified DAIRYMAN to start a Dairyfarm in Bombay. Apply Post Box 2144, Bombay (2)
A R2672

THE unemployed, whatever their line of qualifications, are offered assistance by the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R2678

WANTED— GUJARATI TYPIST a Shortand too, Speed essential salary according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs MAHOMED SULEMAN & CO., 27, Koisa Molla, Pydhoni, Bombay.
A R2675

WANTED—GRADUATE for Africa, Gujarati and business experienced need apply stating terms, etc. Box. No. 35 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2664

WANTED—RADIO EXPERT for repairing, installing sets. Apply Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2667

WANTED—A qualified sick Nurse proficient in Midwifery. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, experience with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to: HUZUR PERSONAL ASSISTANT, Dharampur. (District Surat)
A 1046

WANTED—A GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT for the Darbhanga Raj, Gardens on Rs. 150—10—200 per month, with thorough knowledge of keeping up a Garden laid on the lines of Garden of Versallies. CHIEF MANAGER-RAJ DARBHANGA.
A 994

WANTED—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body the President of which is the Ex-Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 910

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for District Agencies from gentlemen of good social standing to sell the "EVERYMAN" Policy which permits the assured to stop payment of premiums during illness or disability and offers him a monthly allowance with free medical aid when ill in addition to the full sum assured. Liberal first year and hereditary renewal commission to gentlemen producing good quality business. Apply for descriptive pamphlet, stating age educational qualifications and credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
A 907

WANTED—REPRESENTATIV for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co., Ltd., Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish Swadeshi Hosiery piece goods, Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1014

Motors and Accessories

CLIENTS' second-hand CARS as New FOR SALE, Baby-Austin and other Makes; Cheapest prices. Apply RAHEEM, C/o Post Box 5027, Bombay.
JA R2680

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—GROUNDFLOOR for godown, office. Rent moderate GOVINDJI BHAGVANDAS, Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Fort.
C R2683

TO LET—A first floor FLAT of "Kennoway House" at Procter Road, Girgaum Back Road. Apply MALI, Within.
C R2666

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadahanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

Trade Announcement.

VERY OLD NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES FOR SALE—Very old newspapers, some of them from 1850. and even earlier, as well as a variety of Magazines are for sale. A list of the same may be seen at the Dhobi-Talao-Branch of this Library between the hours of 11-0 a.m., and 5 p.m. (S. T.) (Sundays excepted). Apply to the SECRETARY, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R 2636

PETROL SAVER "VIX" Model 'B' Rs. 30 each, gives 1/4 or more mileage. Apply:—A. DOSTMAHOMED & CO., 105, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3.
F R 2592

GERMAN FLAT and Rotary handfeeding and self-feeding Duplicators (prices from 17-8 to 800) also waxless indestructible and waxstencils and inks for all other duplicators available from the Sole Agents in India—THE REIF PRODUCTS (India) AGENCY, Poona 2.
T 1015

WANTED by an Indian firm in Bombay with considerable experience, reliable and profitable agencies of India manufactures. Apply Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2669

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 29th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), of very valuable teak and blackwood most durable and decent complete Bunglow Furniture, Fire proof safe (with stand) Columbia Gramophone, Carpets, Brass and chinaware, E. Hall and table lamps, centre piece, writing case, glassware, crockery, etc., etc., at Chawpatty. Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, near Marina Mansion, Auctioneers, VORA & CO., Tele. No. 22064.
T R2676

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Shuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W8

JOIN IMMEDIATELY AGASHE'S (formerly Mathematics Lecturer, Wilson College), First Year and Intermediate Mathematics, and Matriculation Coaching Classes. Particulars at:—Jalimsing Building, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
E R2677

LEARN Touch Typewriting in a Month. Shorthand a Specially. TYPEWRITERS Lowest Cash or Instalments. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E R2674

THE ROYAL DENTAL HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI—Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D. for free prospectus to learn Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H., and M.S.B. etc. respectively.
M R 2521

Loans

LOAN up to 500,000 at low Interest, on Jewellary, Shares, Debentures, Property, Apply P. B. MEHTA, 60, Medows Street.
L R2668

Property For Sale

PROPERTY FOR SALE. VILE PARLE, East side, 7 Minutes walk from station, 8-roomed Bungalow with good well water and garden, plot area 850 sq. yds. for Rs. 15,000/ or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 2681

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

THE BRITISH INDIA PRESS, Bombay, have several very serviceable Printing Machines, Cutting Machines and other Machinery which they wish to dispose of at low prices to make room for new plant. Lists and prices can be obtained on application to SUPERINTENDENT, British India Press, Mazagon, Bombay 10.
N 1044

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRY is in Oil Mills. We offer High-class, French Made "OLIER" EXPELLERS & "JOHNSON" British FILTERS, at moderate prices. Consult DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
2(4)

Profession.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS.—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years, Rs. 4-8 Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta. writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc." Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kashimkota, Vizag Dt.

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and gentlemen, Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Europeans, all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R 2639

Medical.

ASTHMA

Does your chest trouble you or do you feel uneasiness while breathing or coughing heavily? No matter congenital or self acquired No relapse, no failure. Guaranteed remedy will be supplied on receipt of the full history of the disease. Send one Rupee stamp with your detailed history while asking for full particulars and prescription Tegar Chemical Works, P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(2)

FOR the cure and care of Mental and nervous diseases Lunacy, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Headaches, Neurasthenia, Alcoholism, opium and drug habits. Also malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia Sprue. Apply Post Box 899, Bombay. Rejuvenation (Ladies and gentlemen) a speciality.
2615

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	For column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-4-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of using and occupying STALLS for vegetable and mutton and spaces for eggs and rooms for fowls in the newly constructed market at Chandanwady, will be sold by public auction at the market premises on Friday the 4th July 1930 at 8 a.m. (B. T.) For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets, etc.
Arthur Crawford Market,
Bombay, June, 1930.
1040

Public Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENT COTTON COMPANY, LTD
(Into Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on MONDAY, the 23rd June, 1930, at the Registered Office of the Company, 51, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, the following Extra Ordinary General Resolutions were passed with a view to take the Company into Voluntary Liquidation:

"Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily, as it cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business."

"Resolved that Mr. Motilal Kanji be appointed as Liquidator of the Company without remuneration."

Notice is also hereby given that a MEETING of the Creditors of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1930, at the Registered Office of the Company, 51, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, with a view to confirm the appointment of Liquidator.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Liquidator.
1047

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Shorthand and Typing, experienced in office work, on Rs. 50 per month in Rs. 50-6-110-5-160 grade on permanent pensionable establishment for the office of the Divisional Engineer, Wireless Engineering Division. The applicant must be prepared to accept a transfer to Bombay if and when his services are required there. Applications with copies of necessary certificates and particulars of experience, age and community, should reach the undersigned by 10th July, 1930.

Divisional Engineer,
Wireless Engineering Division.
Dated Alipore,
The 24th June, 1930.
1045

COTTON PRESS AND DECORTICATING FACTORY FOR SALE.

For further particulars apply before 10—7-30 to:—
THE LIQUIDATORS,
Sri Venkateswara Cotton Pressing and Ginning Co., Ltd.,
NANDYAL, R. S.
1001

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 28 OF 1930.

In the Matter of Messrs. UMEDRAM BHAGWANDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Yarn Merchants at Tambakanta, Pydhowni, Bombay, at Sakar Bazar, Ahmedabad and at Benares and their partners Shambhuprasad Khodidas and Kalidas Mohanlal

and

In the Matter of MOHANLAL UMEDRAM, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and its partner Kalidas Mohanlal.

The abovenamed firms and their partners have been adjudicated Insolvents.

As the Schedule of Creditors of the said Insolvents is to be framed, the Creditors are hereby informed that they should produce the full particulars of their claim and the evidence, if any, in support of their claims and should prove their claim by an affidavit as provided in Section 49 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad, within two months from the date of this notice. In default thereof they will not be entered in the Schedule of Creditors and they will not get the benefit of any dividend that may be declared.

B. A. PHANSE,
CHANDULAL P. MEHTA,
K. G. RAVAL,
Receivers of the Estate of Umedram Bhagwandas and others in Insolvency No. 28 of 1930 in the Court of the F. C. Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad.
1968, Panchbhai's Pole,
Ahmedabad, 20-6-1930.
1050

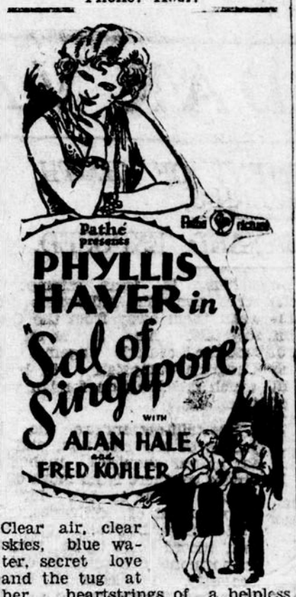
Amusements.

To-day at 4 P.M.

6-30 and 10 p.m.
AT THE

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End.)
'Phone: 41561.



Clear air, clear skies, blue water, secret love and the tug at her heartstrings of a helpless child were the strands that reformed this woman habitue of waterfront dens.

Also Showing
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW NO. 7
and
LOVE'S MEMORY-SONG.

Reduced prices for all performances.

Second Glorious Week

For

"Glory of India"

RANJIT FILM COMPANY'S
most popular production
featuring.
MISS SULTANA
MR. INAMDAR
MR. VYAS & others

WEST END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Time, 5, 7, 9, 11 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday EXTRA SHOW at 3 p.m.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT AKALKOTE LANE, KANDEWADI.

Under instructions from Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Kt., and others, the present Trustees of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 22nd November, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 10th July next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises: -

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Akalkote Lane, Kandewadi, admeasuring about 102 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 293, New No. 2003, Old Survey No. 514|15, New Survey No. 2731, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 748, Street No. 11, and bounded on the East by the huse of Ganpat Manick Patil, on the West by the passage of the Oart called Kandewadi, on the North by another passage of the said Oart, and on the South by the house of Maneckbai and Parvatibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the said Trustees, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 27.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1|5 25|32.
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1|5 13|16 15th July.
Selling D. D. 1|5 27|32
Selling T. T. 1|5 25|32 16-31 July
Buying T. T. 1|5 7|8.
Buying D. D. 1|5 29|32 Mail.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 Aug
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B. C. Rate T. T. 276
Selling T. T. 277 1|2.
BANKS:
Buying T. T. 276 1|4.
PARIS:
Selling D. D. 916.
Buying D. D. 926.
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:
Selling T. T. 137 1|4
Buying 60 Days 134 3|4.
HONGKONG:
Selling D. D. 86 1|2.
SHANGHAI
Selling D. D. 101 7 1|4.
SINGAPORE:
Selling D. D. 156 1|4.
JAVA:
Selling D. D. 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE:
New York|London 4.86 1|32 26th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|5 13|16 27th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 13|32 26th inst.
London|Paris 123.75 29th inst.
London|Belgium 34.820 26th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.07 26th inst.
London|Italy 92.75 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1|4 25th inst. £4-5-0 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 9|16 25th inst. 15 1|2 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 3|8 25th inst. 15 5|16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 33 7|8 25th inst. 33 7|8 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 9|32 per cent 25th inst. 2 1|4 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 17|32 per cent 25th inst. 2 1|2 per cent. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos 3 3|4 per cent. 12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver Steady. India bought China bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 27.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65|4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|11.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|2.
4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|4.
4 1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95|4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|9
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|4.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90|14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.
Forward Rates 2nd July Settlement 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-3-0
3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-3-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady, 3 1|2 per cent paper in Demand.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 27.

3 Months Discounts 2 1|4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 4 3|4 per cent.
One Month 4 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold. Ready	21	6	0
Mint, Gold 1st Settlement	21	6	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	6	6
Silver, Ready	45	8	0
Sliver 1st Settlement	45	8	0

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
June		
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		16,601
5th	Ranpura*	11,000
12th	Malwa	16,088
19th	Naldera x	16,619
26th	Rawalpindi	
Aug.		10,946
2nd	Morea*	11,518
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	16,572
16th	Narkunda x	11,120
23rd	Macedonia	16,568
30th	Rajputana*	
Sept.		16,601
6th	Ranpura	20,847
13th	Mooltan x	16,650
20th	Ranchi	10,946
27th	Mantua*	
Oct.		19,648
4th	Viceroy of India	16,132
11th	Comorin x	11,518
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,357
25th	Razmak@	
Nov.		16,568
1st	Rajputana	16,888
8th	Naldera x	16,601
15th	Ranpura	11,120
22nd	Macedonia*	10,857
29th	Razmak	
Dec.		16,572
6th	Narkunda*	19,648
13th	Viceroy of India	16,619
20th	Rawalpindi	11,518
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	
1931.		
Jany.		20,952
3rd	Mooltan x	16,568
10th	Rajputana	16,650
17th	Ranchi*	16,601
24th	Ranpura	20,837
31st	Maloja x	
Feb.		10,946
7th	Mantua	15,132
14th	Comorin*	19,648
21st	Viceroy of India	16,088
28th	Naldera x	
Mar.		11,518
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
14th	Razmak x x	16,650
21st	Ranchi	16,572
28th	Narkunda x	
Apr.		16,601
4th	Ranpura	16,543
9th	Moldavia§	10,857
11th	Razmak	19,648
18th	Viceroy of India	20,952
25th	Mooltan x	
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§§Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London ..	£30	£52
Marseilles ..	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

SHIPPING

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
June		
27	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
June.		
27th	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
July		
2nd	Khandalla	East and South Africa.
2nd	Bankura	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrives.	Leaves
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	20 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@9 July
Sado Maru,	5898	30 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	13 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	at 15 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	20 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	26th June	5th July
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

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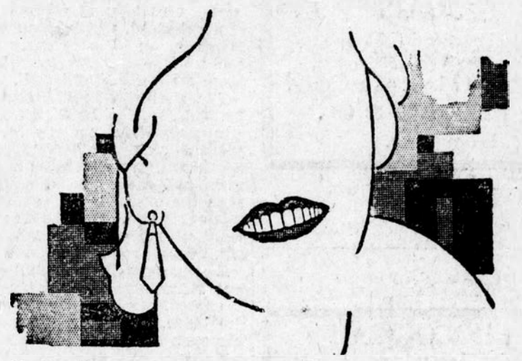

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Raw Cotton Situation.

WORLD TROUBLES UNLOADED ON COTTON EXCHANGES.

1914 Price-Level In Bombay.

AMERICANS.

Although the week began with a decline of half a cent and ended with a decline of quarter of a cent. the net fall in values is only about 25 points for old crop and 13 for new, state Messrs. Langley and Co. in the report dated 23rd inst.:—

Weekend statistics made no more cheerful reading than one has grown to anticipate nowadays. The deficit in spinners' taking relative to last year had now passed the two million bale mark and is 2,089,000. Exports from America are down by 1,317,000 bales and the fact that stocks in New York are 2222,000 bales against 169,000 last year and stocks at U. S. Ports 1,702,000 against 877,000 last year rather points to the preparation of another packet of cotton for the Co-operative Societies on Wednesday, the first docket day against the July contracts. These are days when records appear to be made to be broken and maybe the record established in May when the largest amount of cotton ever delivered upon an Exchange (575,000 bales) was taken by the Co-operatives will be exceeded in July.

TROUBLES OVER COTTON.

Meanwhile, the midweek recovery in prices appears to have been little more than a technical readjustment of the market position. As we rebadked last week,the troubles of the whole world having been unloaded on the New York and Liverpool Exchanges both markets were and in our opinion still are, short There is as yet, however, no real complaint regarding crop progress and the fact that the weekly weather report mentioned rather low temperatures in many parts of the belt rather sounds like the inadequate result of a desperate determination to find some cause for complaint. That summer temperatures should be slightly below normal is much less damaging than if they were in excess and as a complaint it borders on the frivolous.

Judged only as a cotton problem one might anticipate recovery on the grounds of very low price levels and the near approach of months as invariably unfavourable as June is favourable but the cumulative effect of universal depression in all commodities broadens the problem by robbing the market of much of its normal resiliency. The broader the depression the less rapid is the power of recovery in any individual market and Wall Street at the moment provides examples of stocks quoted much below the rates at which they would normally be very attractive but such stocks are neglected because of the overwhelming persistence of liquidation.. Nevertheless, although the cotton problem temporarily is absorbed by the greater problem of universal depression it still remains a fact that the crop has a very long way to go before it is secured and a good start by no means necessarily means a good crop.

The midweek recovery revealed a slightly better trade enquiry and there is little doubt that a real turn in the market would do more to improve both offtake and consumption than any other factor

Meanwhile, purchases on declines from present levels will in our opinion ultimately show profits.

1914 PRICE LEVEL IN BOMBAY.

The removal of trading restrictions resulted in further declines being registered in the local market and Indian cotton is now available at prices which have not been seen since 1914. To say that such cotton is cheap is to understate the position seriously. Any turn towards a restoration of confidence should be followed by an immediate demand for local stocks.

POPULARISING CHUTNIES AND DAL.

—:o:—

Trade Commissioner's Great Work For India.

The following is a report on the participation by the Office of the Trade Commissioner, India House London in the last Portsmouth Grocers' Exhibition.

This exhibition was held at the Connaught Drill Hall at Portsmout from 26th March to 5th April 1930 and was organised by the Portsmouth, Gosport and South Hants Grocers' Association. This office participated in it and han a stall in the Empire Marketing Board's section.

Being a grocer's exhibition, the exhibits displayed on the stall consisted of the articles which normally came within the scope of tre grocery trade, viz., rice, lenths, tea coffee, spices, curry powders, chutneys, jams, jellies and canned mangoes. Cigars and cheroots were also exhibited, which, though extraneous to the grocery trade, could advantageously by given a place on a foodstuffs stall.

The stall was in the charge of Dr. T. V. M. Rao, Ph.D., D.I.C., who was engaged temporarily for the purpose, as Mr. Chatterjee was occupied with an exhibition at Glasgow and none could be spared from the office staff to attend to this exhibition. Dr. Rao was provided with a young Indian assistant, who also was an outsider.

It seems that the exhibition was not sufficiently advertised nor was it enthusiastically supported by the trade. Moreover, though it was open to the public, attendance was far from satisfactory and there were occasions, especially in the afternoons, when the attendance was very sparse. In order, therefore, to take the utmost possible advantage of the exhibition. Dr. Rao was instructed to arrange for public lectures and conferences with the trade associations, etc., as well as to interview retail grocers at their shops, with a view to creating a more acive and intimate interest in Indian products. He accordingly arranged the following functions:—

(a) A public lecture at the Guildhall.

(b) An educational lecture at the Municipal College.

(c) A discussion on Indian groceries at a meeting of the Retail Grocers' Advisory Sub-Committee convened by the Empire Marketing Board.

The two lectures were illustrated by lantern slides and were very largely attended. The subject selected for the lecture at the Guildhall was "India and Her Economic Products" and the chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman spoke very highly of the Indian stall at the Exhibition and erhorted his audience to buy Indian products. An account of the lecture was published in the local papers. This publicity brought a number of visitors to the stall.

The educational lecture was presided over by the Head of the College and was attended by almost the whole College. It dealt with India's economic development and laid particular stress on the various Indian products of importance to the world's trade.

At the dicussion referred to at (c) above, each Indian article of interest to the grocery trade was dealt with in turn and a free and frank expression of opinion followed. This method presented a good opportunity of correcting the various erroneous views held by retailers on Indian products and India generally. The Committee thereupon submitted the following suggestions:—

"Free popular lectures on Indian produce showing all their advantages were of great importance. Demonstrations of Indian cooking, especially if done by an Indian chef, were bound to create increased interest in Indian food products. If demonstration were not possible, films showing methods of cooking might be shown freely during the various exhibitions. Some of the popular writers might be approached to write descriptive accounts of Indian dishes in the cookery columns of newspapers and periodicals. Hotels and restaurants might be requested to include Indian dishes in their menus at least once a week.

WHY SHE RESIGNED FROM C. P. LEGISLATURE.

—:o:—

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale On Repressive Policy.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, M.L.C., of Nagpur, has sent in her resignation from the C. P. Legislative Council. In the course of her letter to the Private Secretary to the Governor of C. P., Nagpur, she refers to the treatment of Satyagrahis during at Dharasana raid and those at other places including Wadala. The raid of Wadala that took place on 1st instant was seen by her and she had witnessed all the incidents that followed that day. After referring to the rumours of Government reconsidering the provisions of the Sarda Act in their applicability to the Muslims of India, which she considers as an affront to, and a breach of faith with the Legislature", she proceeds:—

"By these and other acts, such as, the promulgation of various Ordinances which interfere with the freedom of Peace-loving people, Government has forfeited the confidence of the Public. Coming nearer home though the movement has made no headway in the Province."

She concludes, after referring to the "infliction of heavy sentences of the Patriotic citizens of Jubbulpore and Nagpur and their treatment in jails. After all this to continue to be a member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council is to give one's support to the repressive policy of Government. As I wish to dissociate myself completely from such a policy I hereby tender my resignation of the membership of the Council. in the hope that His Excellency will be pleased to accept."

Hallo! Patriots!

Pure Swadeshi Cloths.

Why should you worry when we are **Always at your Service ?**

Cent Per cent **Indian** Made.

Those intending to buy

Pure Swadeshi Cloths

may safely visit under-noted places and meet their wants without least fear of fraud.

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Khatau Makanji S. & W. Co., Ld.

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50,000 Free.

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—

J. RAM,
C/o. PANDIT KRIPARAM,
1, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Sakchia, Dist. HOWRAH.

RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930).

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial"

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You could positively overcome long standing Digestive troubles, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Flatulence, Weakness, Imaciation and Nervousness by our Breathe-Well methods 4 weeks course of instructions. Price Rs. 5/-. Postage 5 Annas. 4 days trial.
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A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
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One hour effect.
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TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges. Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.
Write for further particulars to
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H. O. VADHWAN CITY.

NO C. P. COUNCIL SESSION IN AUGUST.

—:o:—

Mr. Khaparde Resigns.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde, B.A., LL.B., has resigned his membership of the C. P. Legislative Council, In the course of a letter, addressed to the Viceroy giving the reasons for his resignation, he states:—

"On the 19th of April last, the Responsivist Party, to which I have the honour to belong, decided to join and carry on the Congress propaganda. In deference to the wishes and expressions of the Party, I should have resigned my seat in the Legislative Council, some weeks ago, but I postponed my decision at the risk of being misunderstood, with a hope, that the Council will have an opportunity of discussing and expressing its opinion on the policy and attitude adopted by your Excellency's Government, towards the political propaganda and agitation in this province.

I read with some surprise however in the "C. P. Gazette" dated 21-6-30, that your Excellency's Government has decided not to hold a Council session in coming August, a decision which had not even been contemplated till May.

Your Excellency's Government therefore owes to the public of this province an explanation about its present attitude towards the political movement and aspirations of this province as the August session of the Council would have afforded the best opportunity for the representatives of the public to express their views on the present political situation and the Simon Report and for the Government to vindicate their position if they so chose.

In response to my Party's decision and expectations therefore, and by way of protest against the policy your Excellency's Government adopted in this province towards its political movements and aspirations and the manner in which all public discussion of the same in the Council is now effectively shut out and thus the primary responsibility of the Government of explaining its position to the public through the Council has been shirked, I now, hereby, tender the resignation of my seat in the Legislative Council, which, I hope, you will be so kind as to accept."

WHAT INDIA WANTS

—:o:—

Desh Bandhu Das' Declaration.

Speaking in Calcutta in August, 1924, at the first general meeting of the Swaraj Party, Deshbandhu Das said:—

"It is asked: 'What is the kind of Swaraj that you are striving for.' Some friends of mine are so anxious to have the details of Swaraj that in their attempt to define they lose sight of the real principle upon which the whole fight for Swaraj is based, and that is that we do not want any particular system of Government, we want the right to establish our own system of Government. That is the central idea of Swaraj. I have said elsewhere and repeat it to-day, that Swaraj—the right to Swaraj, is not to be confused with any particular system of Government. Systems of Government come to go. Systems of Government are established in one day, only to be broken another day, and another system is established upon the ashes of the old. What I want to-day is a clear declaration by the people of this country that we have got the right to establish our own system of Government according to the temper and genius of our people. And we want the right to be recognised by our alien rulers."

Dhandhuka Taluka Conference.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, June 22.

On the 21st June several leading workers of Dhandhuka decided to hold a Taluka Conference. An organising Committee was formed which has already applied itself with vigour to the village propaganda.

The Conference will assemble on the 26th instant. It is expected that the active centres of Ranpur, Dholera, Barwala and Dhandhuka will supply an immense concourse of delegates and spectators. The fees of the Reception Committee members as well as the delegates would be annas 4 and annas 2, while spectators would be charged nothing.

Benares Ayurvedic College

The new session of the Ayurvedic College, Benares Hindu University, will begin from the 9th July, 1930. The admission of candidates will be closed on the 15th July as usual. For further particulars regarding the rules of admission, etc., apply with three annas postage stamps to the Principal.

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LABOUR M. P. ATTACKS SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

Rejection Only Hope For R. T. Conference.

LONDON, June 23.

At a crowded meeting of the Union of Democratic Control at Livingstone Hall, Westminster, Mr. G. T. Garratt, presiding, said that what India wanted was not so much constitution-making but an atonement by Britain and the realisation that although British rule has done some good, it has set up inevitable barriers between the two peoples.

Mr. Andrews said that the Simon Report showed an appalling lack of vision and perspective and took no adequate account of Mr. Gandhi's constructive movement.

The British superiority complex was working like poison, colour prejudice always coming up and defiling the atmosphere.

Non-Co-operation had become a vital necessity in Indian life. It had given back to Indians self-respect instead of their being subservient to autocratic rule.

It was useless thinking now of snail-pace reform or self-government by stages. Cautious timidity was no longer possible. Immediate freedom was the only solution.

Mr. Marley, M.P., who announced himself "a supporter of this rotten Government", produced the second volume and subjected the recommendations to withering, contemptuous criticism.

Having referred to the Bombay tragedy as an atrocious scandal, he said that if the Simon Report was the document we had been waiting for, its contents showed that we had drifted into the present dangerous position for nothing. The hope of getting even the most reactionary Indians to come to the Round Table Conference to discuss this report was gone. All that the report offered was a semblance of responsibility and that only in the Provinces, while leaving the actual control where it was.

Unless the Government rejected the report as not binding on them, it would be hopeless to continue to offer a Conference. If we could do nothing better than this, it would be the end of amicable relations between Britain and India and all hope of co-operation must be abandoned.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

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BACK TO PRE-REFORM ERA

—:o:—

What Simon Report Means.

NAGPUR, June 24.

Sir Harisingh Gour interviewed on the recommendations of the Simon Report, said:—

The Simon Commission has gone back on several points, even the Montagu Reforms. The net result of their recommendations is a return to the "Minto-Morley" era.

It seems to me that a clear enunciation of policy by the British Government or the Viceroy has become now more than even necessary to enlist the right type of representation at the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

"SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Every Bombay man knows that a letter dropped in or delivered from the General Post Office is stamped with the word "Support Indian Industries". This shows that the Government is in favour of the encouragement to Indian industry. But as the snatching of Gandhi cap campaign has begun, that sympathy is proved to be futile. Is not a Gandhi cap an Indian production? We don't want such wordy sympathy from the Government hereafter. Will the Government be pleased to do away with those "two lines on a letter" at an early date?—Yours, etc.,

B. S. RAJADHYV.

Batliwala Building,
Portuguese Church, Street,
Dadar, Bombay.

Here Is Your OPPORTUNITY

The NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd. (established in Bombay 1919 and having a Paid-up Capital of over Rs. 71,00,000) will be glad to offer agencies on liberal terms to energetic gentlemen in a position to do Life assurance business for it in Bombay and suburbs, Ratnagiri, North Kanara and the Deccan.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
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Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application. Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

THE "CHALLENGE" SUIT
J. DIAS & BROS.,

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a big consignment of Palm Beach [illegible] and [illegible], various shades. Inspection invited.

Semi Dress Suit Opl. — — Rs. 35
The 'Challenge' Suit Cashmere Rs. 45
Palm Beach Suit — — Rs 39
French Linen Suit — — Rs. 25

Tailors and Gent's Complete Outfitters
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Second hand SEWING MACHINES of all makes purchased, SOLD, exchanged, repaired and new spare parts sold
PEDNEKAR & Co.,
Girgaon Rd., Kandewadi Naka,
BOMBAY 4.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

No Sacrifice is Too Great For Self-respect.

Government and its Printing Presses, etc., are for British interests See the Leaflets issued and be convinced about the Cause of All Our Troubles

The only remedy is SWARAJ.

Will you Help yourselves by helping your Insurance Cos.

INDIA HAS MANY SOUND AND STABLE INSURANCE COS.

One Of These Is

THE ASIAN

ASSURANCE CO. LTD. ASIAN BUILDING, BOMBAY No. 1.

Giving all Facilities and Liberal Treatment to its Members, which are found in Foreign Companies.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. PRICE Rs. 3.

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 Per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujarat, (Punjab).

Free! SEND HALF ANNA STAMP for return postage only and you will get 3 days' supply of

Dr. Paul's Vim Pills.

A Boon to Married Men

The Most Wonderful Remedy for Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Brain-fag, Headache, Neuralgia, Heart Palpitation, Lost Vitality Insomnia, etc., etc. Price Rs. 2 per Phial. V. P. Extra. S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, (Dept. B. C.), 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

"MORE SCIENTFIC EXPLOITATION OF THANA LANDS"

—:o:—

Govt's Forest Survey For 1928-29

The Bombay Government resolution on the Forest Department for 1928-29:—

The total revenue of the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs. 73,76,605 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,69,701 as against Rs. 72,85,877 and Rs. 43,06,833 respectively during the previous year. The surplus of Rs. 31,06,904 represents 42.1 per cent. of the gross revenue as against 40.9 per cent. during the previous year. There was a rise in revenue from the Northern and Southern Circles due to improvement in the timber market but this was partly counter balanced by falls in the Central and Sind Circles. The decrease in the Central Circle is accounted for by the fact that the revenue for grass and grazing was inflated in the year 1927-28 owing to recovery of five years' arrears of rent for military kurans in Poona Division. The decrease in Sind Circle is mainly due to non-sale of some coupes and of departmentally cut fuel.

2. The total number of offences rose from 20,004 in the preceding year to 21,124 in the year under report, the increase occuring in all the Circles excepting the Central Circle. The increase in fire offences was particularly marked, the number rising from 1,737 in the preceding year to 2,188 in the year under report. Various causes contributed to this increase. In the Panch Mahals Division fires were purposely started by or at the instigation of interested villagers of opposing factions in order to inpict injury upon each other. In the East and North Khandesh and the Satara divisions where there was a noticeable increase in the area burnt, the attitude of the local people towards fire offences was far from satisfactory. Government have ordered the suspension of the system of communal punisement in these divisions in the hope that the public will co-operate with Forest officers in the detection of crime. Government are, however, constrained to admit that in the divisions in which the system of communal punisement has been suspended as an experimental measure the requisite degree of co-operation on the part of the people concerned is still lacking.

3. The general progress of areas under artificial regeneration continued to be satisfactory except in Surat, Khandesh and Sind where tee abnormally severe frost of January damaged several thousands of well-established seellings and saplings. In order to minimise damage from fire the experiment of clearing a 5' line round each regeneration plot was successfully conducted in the North Thana Division.

4. The value of major and minor produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 30,38,000 and Rs. 11,71,000 respectively as against Rs. 28,63,000 and Rs. 11,95,000 in the preceding year. Major and minor produce removed by privilege holders and free grantees amounted to Rs. 10,75,009 as against Rs. 12,16,000.

Extension Of Compensatory Allowances.

—:o:—

The Director of Informaton, Bombay, writes:—

"The Government of Bombay have extended the concession of compensatory allowances to the Police officers and men employed on specially arduous duties in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement at the following additional places:—

(a) Dharasana, Chharwada and Dungri in the Bulsar Taluka of the Surat District, (b) Bardoli Taluka in the Surat District, (c) Kapadvanj and Thasra Talukas of the Kaira District.

The rates of allowances are as follows:—Deputy Superintendent of Police Rs. 150 p.m. Inspector of Police Rs. 50 p.m. Sub-Inspector of Police Rs. 25 p.m. Sergeant Rs. 25 p.m. Head Constable Rs. 10 p.m. Constable Rs. 7 p.m.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, June 28.

In jutes there was only limited business passing at unchanged rates. Coals were neglected. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous there was no fresh feature. Securities were steadier. Following were closing quotations.

3 1/2 per cent. Paper 65-1, 4 per cent. conversion loan 1916|17 99|12. 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 76|6 5., 5 per cent. Loan 1933 100|7 Ditto 192z|47 95|8 Ditto 1939|44 96|6. Ditto 1945|55 101|6, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 100|3.

Jutes.—Hooghly Pref. 15.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 8|2, Spences hotel 3|2, Samastipore sugar 4|10.—A. P.

BINA RLY. WORKERS THREAT TO AGENT ?

—:o:—

'.Reinstate All Strikers".

(From a Correspondent.)

BINA, June 22.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held at Bina Bazaria on the 21st inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Ruikar and was attended by about 1200 workers. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Ruikar and other leaders of the Union exhorting all the Railway workers to come under the flag of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and make it stronger than before.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

This meeting protests against the block retrenchment in Jhansi workshop and requests the Agent to reinstate all strikers without any medical examination.

2. This meeting of the Bina employees urges the release of all strikers and their reinstatement in service.

The workers were requested to help the use of Khaddar, boycott of foreign goods especially of British goods and boyoott of liquor and expressed the necessity of joining the Political Satyagraha movement if their demands were not granted.

OUR MILK SUPPLY.

—:o:—

Bombay Public Milk Association's Appeal

Bombay has long felt the want of supply of good milk. For want of sufficient production the milk produced in Bombay is adulterated and sold at higher rates, thus depriving thousands of poor peopple from buying this vital form of food. The Bombay Public Milk Association has therefore studied the situation and issued a statement showing how Bombay could get cheaper milk of better quality from outside places. There are several villages between Bulsar and Kheda where there is ample milch cattle and where about 45000 lbs. of pure milk could be had per day sold at the rate of Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per Bengal maund. However, for want of sufficient facilities of transport to other towns and absence of sufficient number of consumers, the farmers are compelled to make butter and ghee from the milk.

The B. P. M. Association, therefore, urges that "the farmers of these villages, if given sufficient facilities, can supply on Co-operative basis, in seamless cans at the rate of Rs. 8-1/2 per Bengal maund when local milk is sold at Rs. 13/4. In order that the milk should not be affected by bacteria during its transport, it is necessary to keep it in cool refrigerating pans The Association, therefore, urges the B.B. & C. I. Railway authorities (1) to supply more refrigerating cars and (2) also to reduce the freight on milk as the present rate is about 25 per cent. the price of the milk, thus making the despatch of milk from these villages almost prohibitive. If the rates of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. were to be as cheap as those on the East Indian Railway (which is almost half the rates of the B. B. & C. I. Railway) the public of Bombay can get pure milk at half the rates they get now.

HAROLD LLOYD'S FIRST TALKIE.

—:o:—

After an absence of nearly a year and a half, Harold Lloyd, the world champion comedian with his inseparable spectacles, has returned to the screen, and will be seen and heard in his first talkie "Welcome Danger" which had a gala opening at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday (Friday.) at 10 p.m.

The comedian spent many months mastering the new screen technique, and in "Welcome Danger" he is said to have developed what will prove the fastest production since the advent of the talkies. He still maintains all the speed and action of his past successes, to which are added his resonant talking voice and brilliant humorous dialogue. The film which is produced by the Paramount is the story of a young botanist who, by a stroke of fate, finds himself in the position of a Police Officer engaged in a deadly war against the criminals of San Francisco's underground China-town. The incidents afford the comedian the greatest scope for the display of his gifts. The picture, which is hailed as one of the greatest triumphs of his screen career, is made all the more thrilling by the combination of action, romance, and mystery with a whirlwind series of laugh episodes. The cast includes the charming Barbara Kent, one of the new screen actresses who has a splendid voice and acting finesse. There is a change of timing during the week.

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD).

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES; ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; Sexual or Seminal weakness. Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext, Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—You Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur Branch: Mihijan. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"— BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., and Treacher & Co. Bombay; Konkar Bros. & Co. Poona and Pandit Shah & Co. Ahmedabad.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

LEUCODERMA.

Surest and speediest cure all its stages by the internal use of "LEUCODERMINE." Success guaranteed. Rs. 25/1 per bottle. Apply S. SHARMAN, Baliabhanga, FARIDPORE.

The Handy Tablet Medicine.
PEPS
for COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS, SORE THROAT & 'FLU
As a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable healing and germicidal fumes which soothe the throat, destroy infectious germs, and strengthen the bronchial passages and lungs. Price Re. One a bottle.
I.P. 773.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Improved Buying On Unfavourable Weather

TEXAS GETTING HOT

Bombay, June 27.

Yesterday's rise of 37 points in New York futures was most natural after a drastic decline. The weather is becoming unfavourable and complaints of excessive heat in Texas are coming. The strength in Wall Street also helped the improvement. It appears that the market is sold out and if unfavourable weather continues, the improvement will be very rapid. Repeated disappoints to bull operators is likely to induce long liquidation on sharp advances and if the present crop prospects decline materially, there will be nothing in the situation to check rise. Yesterday the market ruled very strong and at one time prices stood 57 points above previous closing level. Towards the close there was some liquidation which resulted in a small relapse and the market closed at a net rise of 35 to 37 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 35 points to 13.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled firm and cosed at a market ruled firm and closed at a ton prices advanced 22 points to 12.85c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rse of 7 to 8 points and improved further good demand. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 17 points to 7.64 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures advanced 12 to 14 points and Egyptian futures improved 14 to 17 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 13.58 (2.49 p.m.)

N. Y. lowest 13.31 (10.07 a.m.)

Liverpool:—"Weather too hot parts Texas and Central Belt.

New York:—"Shorts covering moderately and there is less disposition to sell. High temperatures. Conditions bullish. Action of the market indicates an oversold condition and think advance will proceed somewhat further. Piece Goods nad Yarn quiet and slightly easier."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by less favourable weather and strength of Wall Street."

27th June 1930.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 26th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"In the event of sharp rise caused by crop scare, would advise short sales."

AMERICAN COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state that the market appears steady on heavy "short" covering due to more than 1,20,000 bales tenders being accepted by the Farm Board and continued excessive heat. Garside says, condition of crop is slowly improving and high temperatures are stimulating development of the plants by holding the weevil in check. Further, the crop is reported to be well cultivated over the entire belt.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 26.

July close at 6s. 11-5/8d up 7/8d.
Oct. close at 7s. 1-3/8d. up 3/4d.
Dec. close at 1s. rd. up 7/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Aug. 18.69 up 7.
Sept. 18.80 up 7.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July	13.70 plus	.37
October	13.38 „	.37
December	13.54 „	.35
January	13.53 „	.37
Middling Spot	13.80 „	.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July	13.20 plus	.17
October	13.08 „	.29
Middling Spot	12.85 „	.22

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	Unquoted.
October	13.15

October, (New Contract Unquoted.

New York. 11.45 a.m.—

July	13.46
October	13.18
October, (New Contract)	12.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY SATISTICS.

New York, June 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. ports 3,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20 plus	.20
Scinde, Fine	4.45 „	.20
Scinde, Superfine	4.70 „	.20
Bengal, Good	3.95 „	.20
Bengal, Fully Good	4.20 „	.20
Bengal, Fine	4.45 „	.20
Oomra, Good	4.20 „	.20
Oomra, Fully Good	4.50 „	.20
Oomra, Fine	4.80 „	.20
Broach, Fully Good	5.15 „	.20
Broach, Fine	5.40 „	.20
Broach Superfine	5.65 „	.20

YARN MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, June 26.

The sudden collapse in prices of Raw Material during the week has naturally produced a very depressing effect on the local Yarn Market as a result of which prices have declined further in almost all kinds of yarns and offtake is considerably affected. Many of the prices quoted are merely nominal in as much as some of the dealers are so anxious to clear off their holdings that if definite offers are placed before them at much lower rates they are inclined to accept the same. Unfortunately further buyers are very scarce and they have been buying only in small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements. On the whole the turnover is extremely limited and the dealers find a great deal of difficulty in selling their stocks even at a considerable loss. There has been no confidence in the present level of prices and in such uncertain circumstances both economic and political, dealers are inclined to wait and watch further developments before taking any risks. Reports from consuming Districts are equally discouraging and consequently a certain amount of nervousness has been created in our market at the present time. The future tendency is distinctly weak and prices are likely to decline further before any substantial improvement takes place in our market.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Sales are very limited and result into heavy loss to the dealers in many cases. Forward business is almost at a stand-still as a result of the Swadeshi Movement.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices for Forward deliveries have been steadily declining as a result of serious decline in Sampin and also due to heavy decline in Silver, and the present quotations are very attractive, yet forward business has been very limited due to the Yarn Merchants' Resolutions not to buy any fresh foreign yarns at present. The prices in spot have also been declining and buying is very limited at the moment.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

A moderate demand continues from South Indian Markets and recently there have been some enquiries from the Punjab in this class of yarns, but the prices offered are yet very low, and actual business is therefore very small. There is no forward business possible and dealers are not inclined to take any risk at present.

INDIAN YARNS.

Stocks of yarns of all kinds and qualities have been accumulating with our Mills who have been serious complaining about deliveries against their forward sales. Dealers are unable to take delivery during the contracted period on account of the present serious situation in the Yarn Trade. Besides this, the political situation is getting very complicated day by day and there are hardly any signs of any satisfactory settlement in the near future. The repression by Government continues in full force and in such circumstances any useful trading is naturally out of question. The sharp decline in Cotton makes it very difficult for our Mills to clear their stocks at the present moment and once again it seems as if our Mill Industry will have to face a serious crisis in the course of the next few days if no improvement takes place before it is too late.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

July	11.40 plus	.15
November	11.38 „	.1[illegible]
December	11.51 „	.15
January	11.48 „	.17
March	11.62 „	.16
May	11.72 „	.16
Sakells. F.G.F. Spot	12.50 „	.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

	Opening	Closing.	
June		7.15 plus	.11
July	7.07	7.10 „	.11
August		7.0[illegible] „	.11
September		6.97 „	.11
October	6.90	6.94 „	.12
November		6.93 „	.12
December		6.95 „	.12
January	6.93	6.97 „	.12
February		7.00 „	.12
March	7.00	7.04 „	.11
April		7.07 „	.11
May	7.06	7.10 „	.11
June		7.12 „	.11
Middling Spot		7.64 „	.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 26.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 bales.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel doll. 91-1/4 up 2-5/8.

Sept. per bushel doll. 95-1/8 up 3.

Dec. per bushel doll. 100-7/8 up 3-1/2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

All volunteers are requested to be present at the Congress House at 7-30 a.m. to take part in the Flag Salutation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst. and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon the 30th idem at 3-0 p.m.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES: — Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Calcutta Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9- a.m. on Sunday the 29th inst.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

ANNIVERSARY OF DADABHAI NAOROJI:—A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the C. J. Hall on Sunday (29th inst) at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the death of Dadabhoy Naoroji under the auspices of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Association, Mr. H. P. Mody, M.L.A. will preside.

BOMBAY MINT ROBBERY.

—:o:—

5 PERSONS ARRESTED.

Five persons were arrested by the Bombay City Police on Thursday in connection with the theft in H. M.'s Mint of a silver bar valued at Rs. 75. Sub-Inspector D'Sa placed Ramchandra Luxmon, Hari Rama, Babaji Ramji, Bhagia Govind and Mohmed Kasam, all employed in H. M.'s Mint, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on the charge of theft. Mr. D'Sa said that the first accused was a Bar Cutter and was seen carrying a bar of silver in the lavatory by some persons on Thursday morning. The matter was reported to the Mint Master who communicated with the police and as a result of enquiry the other four accused were arrested.

The accused were remanded in police custody till the 4th of July.

WORLI PRISONERS DECLINE FOOD.

—:o:—

Cooked Worms In Rice.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Trouble has started again about food supplied to the Satyagrahis in Worli. When the food was served this morning, it was found that in the rice there were some ants or worms cooked along with the rice.

All the 800 prisoners have declined to take food until proper arrangements are made.—Free

NAVAR SENA AND STUDENTS' MOVEMENTS.

—:o:—

The Officer in charge, Students' and Vanar Sena Movement, B. P. Y. L., writes.:—

The whole of the "Students' and Vanar Sena Movement" is conducted by the Bombay Presidency Youth League, and is directly under the charge of Mr. A. H. Kulkarni which is being organised all the Presidency over.

It has come to the knowledge of the B. P. Y. L. that certain persons are collecting money and articles in the name of the Vanar Sena and Students' Movements. They are therefore warned not to give any articles or money to any person without the authority either of Mr. Kulkarni, the Officer in-charge, or the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. A. R. Bhat.

A B. P. Y. L. CONCERN.

—:o:—

The Jt. Hony. Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—

"There seems to be some misunderstanding with the regard to the "Vanar-Sena Organisation." This is being organised by the Bombay Presidency Youth League and not the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee

The credit as well as the responsibility for this splendid organisation along with the "School Stuants' Unions" belongs entirely to the Presidency Youth League and not the Congress.

COMRADE SAK'S THANKS.

—:o:—

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala cables conveying thanks to those who contributed to his election fund. He also thanks Dr. Deshmukh, as President of the recent public meeting in Bombay, in support of his candidature.

25 PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

AND 15 JAILED.

By 6 p.m. on Thursday 26 volunteers offered themselves for arrest in the Fort Area, viz: 7 in the forenoon and 19 in the afternoon. The police were however at their wits end in regard to one volunteer who was only 12 years old and was arrested for picketing at Whiteaways.

This young boy whose name is Jeram Kanji and is a student in the first standard in a local High School left study to do his bit for the country. Inspector Naden in charge of the Esplanade Police Station, however, allowed him to go home in the evening instead of placing him before a Magisrate along with other volunteers. Asked by a representative of the "Chronicle" as to why he did not charge the boy, Inspector Naden replied: "Well he does not yet know what the Ordinance is and does not yet realise the consequence of his act. It's no use charging him and sending him to jail."

Excluding this volunteer, the total arrest for the day was 25; 16 of these were placed before Mr. Khandalawala in the afternoon and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

List of volunteers arrested on the 27th June, 1930 for foreign cloth shop picketing in Fort area.

1. Mohanlal Lallubhai,
2. Damu Bhiku.
3. Baboo Marthanda,
4. S C Bayani,
5. Krishna Thukaram,
6. Ramji Gopal,
7. A V Kulkarni,
8. S M Bandekar,
9. Babja Pandu,
10. Dhondu Laxman,
11. P N Desai,
12. Narayan Sitaram,
13. Azimuddin,
14. Purshottam Sundarji,
15. Mahammad Husain,
16. Mahmad Saheb,
17. Fazlehusain Allimahmad,
18. Sheik Alli,
19. S K Khudabux,
20. Sheik Haroon Sheik Abdulla,
21. Shah Shantilal Somchand,
22. Manilal Chotalal Shah,
23. Shantilal Mulji Trivedi,
24. Visandas Vedchand,
25. Narottam Sunderji Shyamani.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

—:o:—

Picketing of liquor shops in the E, F and G Wards was continued by the Congress volunteers as usual on Friday evening. A large number of shops were picketed and it had a disastrous effect on the sales.

The B. P. C. C. now intends intensify the picketing movements and from to-day (Saturday) all toddy shops in D, E and F Wards will be picketed. It is likely that some lady volunteers will also picket some of the shops.

AT GIRGAUM

—:o:—

The picketing of some shops in the Girgaum area by the public also continued unabated. The owner of a bar in this area has written to the Congress authorities that he has no objection to peaceful picketing but the Congress should see that crowds do not gather unnecessarily opposite his shop.

SCHOOL BOYS HONOUR BARDOLI SARDAR.

—:o:—

School boys belonging to several schools observed an "off-day" on Friday, in honour of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel who was released on Thursday. Some of the schools had to be closed as the majority of the boys absented themselves.

These boys organised several processions and paraded through the different streets shouting the usual slogans and especially "Sirdar Vallabhbhai ki Jai".

One of such processions passed along Cruickshank Road in the afternoon and when it reached the Esplanade Police Court the boys stopped for some time in front of the gate and made demonstrations.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST JAILED LAWYERS.

—:o:—

REPORTED HIGH COURT MOVE?

—:o:—

We understand that the Bombay High Court has called for papers in the Police Court cases against Messrs. K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, Purshottamdas Trikamdas and B. G. Kher, with a view to taking disciplinary measures.

MONTH'S HARTAL BY CO ASSOCIATIONS:

—:o:—

DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

We understand that the Sub-Committee appointed by the Mahamandal of Bombay to consider the question of a hartal for a month or a longer period has been meeting from day and that as a result of its enquiries it has found that there is a large volume of opinion among businessmen and traders in favour of such hartal as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government. The decision of the Committee will be announced shortly.

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G. D. A EXAMINATION (1930) Result

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930.

NO TINKERING

—:o:—

There is one great service that the Simon Report has done to India. It has made the demand for an unequivocal declaration of the purpose of the Round Table Conference not only universal but unmistakably clear. And the unanimity with which India has refused even to look at it has obliged even the "Times of India" to plead with its friends about the necessity of acceding to the demand. It is therefore safe to presume that an official definition of the objects of the Round Table Conference will be forthcoming in no distant future. A virtual confirmation of it is provided by Reuter's telegram that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald held a consultation regarding India with Messrs. Baldwin and Lloyd George in the presence of Mr. Benn, Lord Reading and Sir Austen Chamberlain. We welcome all this in so far as it implies that the Simon Report is to be regarded as a failure. But we must sound a note of warning also. It would be easily possible for the leaders of the three parties to attempt to save the Simon Report indirectly by devising a vague formula for the Round Table Conference should they find it possible to palm it off on Indians, or to accept a vague formula, should Indians themselves offer one. Indian leaders must, therefore, insist that the national demand for guaranteeing the "substance of independence" as a condition precedent to participation in the Round Table Conference is not trifled with.

This is all the more necessary in view of the significant feeler issued from Simla. According to the Political correspondent of the Associated Press the disappointment in Indian political circles is partly shared by Government but "it is emphasised that the Round Table Conference has the fullest liberty to write on a clean slate and that the Simon Commission's proposals are to be examined without any sanctity being attached to them except on their merits." An "authoritative declaration" is promised "regarding the purpose which the report will fulfil from the point of view of the Government." That 'purpose' is adumbrated in the suggestion that the Simon Scheme "in broad outlines, enables the details to be materially varied with a view to producing that workable scheme which should introduce a real measure of responsible self-Government....." Now this is an attractive formula and we have little doubt that it will be acceptable to the British Government also. But it is a mischievous formula designed to side-track the issue. India, however, does not want only a modification of the Simon Scheme to be discussed at the Round Table Conference.

She has said, through Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, that she shall be mistress in her own house and that too immediately. Pandit Motilal has clearly defined what the purpose of the Round Table Conference must be if it is to be attended by the Congress: "to frame a constitution for Free India subject to such adjustments of our mutual relations as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and our past associations." It is time that Liberals also warned Government that an apology for the Simon Recommendations will not do. We say this because it is just possible that attempts may be made to interpret "Dominion Status with safeguards for the transition period" as, broadly, a more speedy evolution of the Simon Scheme. The Liberals should make it plain that they would not be a party to any tinkering with the transfer of sovereignty to the people of India, and that unless Government give a clear assurance to that effect, they would not attend the Round Table Conference.

THEIR URGENT DUTY.

—:o:—

How far have the foreign business concerns in Bombay felt the pinch of the Indian boycott? How far have they suffered because of the unwillingness of the Government to meet the Indian national demand for Home Rule and the reaction of the people to Government's repressive policy? Our representative, who interviewed a number of foreign businessmen and whose impressions we published on Thursday, discovered that the majority of them had sympathy with Indian national aspirations and admitted the havoc the Indian boycott had played with their business. But the remedy for securing a return to their old business prosperity lies largely in their own hands. British businessmen, in particular, must impress upon the authorities the futility of repression and tell them in unequivocal language that the repressive policy is replied to by the Indian people by exercising the powerful weapon of the economic boycott, resulting in injury to British trade. Foreign businessmen should realise that a Free India would welcome trade with other countries, safeguarding her indigenous industry and being in a position to promote it unhampered. It is to the business interest of foreigners trading in and with this country to help India to be mistress in her own house.

A GREAT PATRON.

—:o:—

The reverence with which scholars, artists and art-craftsmen were once offered welcome hospitality established for the court-life of Indian States their cultural prestige. It was, until comparatively recent times, one of the healthiest and, one might say, holiest of its traditions. Not a few of the rulers were themselves, personally, distinguished by their discriminate taste, mature judgment and, not seldom, sound knowledge of one or the other of the various branches of learning and scholarship, of art and culture. Both the sacred tradition and the personal distinction now seem to be an obsolete and discredited adjunct with those whose "modern" aspirations lead them to emulate the snobbish weaknesses of an alien and effete aristocracy. The Nawab of Rampur, who died last week, was of the old stock. With him patronage of art and culture was not merely an intellectual distraction or social distinction. It was his sole aspiration. Every student of Indian art knows of the valuable works of art in possession of the Rampur State. But few know of the intensity of the love for Indian music to which the late Nawab of Rampur devoted and dedicated his life. He was perhaps, the last of the race of Indian rulers who encouraged and maintained and brought together the pick of the artists. His death is thus a personal loss to musicians and to all those interested in and familiar with the condition of Hindusthanee music.

OVERFLOW JAILS.

—:o:—

In free countries citizens are often obliged to provide for overflow meetings. In India a bureaucracy determined to prosecute a policy of 'resolute rule' is obliged to provide for overflow jails. The Government of Bombay are reported to be contemplating the re-establishment of a jail, specially for political prisoners, at Visapur, of notorious memory. It will be recalled that some years ago when a prominent Bombay citizen, the late Mr. Vasanji Govindji, had been released from it, his revelations of the horrors of jail treatment at that place led to such a strong agitation that Government appointed a perfunctory committee of inquiry and at last closed the jail. Now that it is to be reopened, the public are entitled to inquire what provisions the Government intend to make to render it a suitable place of detention for a type of prisoners whom the Government themselves have been at last forced to classify as different from those guilty of offences involving moral turpitude.

OPPORTUNE MOVE.

—:o:—

It was an opportune move on the part of Indian women in London to hold a conference at the Society of Friends House at Euston to adopt a resolution urging the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi, to impress upon the authorities the urgency of a general political amnesty and the abandonment of their repressive policy. The warning these daughters of India gave to Government that there could be no Round Table Conference without Gandhiji, will, we hope, not fall upon deaf ears. The meeting of Indian women in London should be an eye-opener, particularly to the large number of enfranchised British women. The foolish policy of alienating India from Britain will mean for the latter continued unemployment and from this practical point of view, apart from the question of political justice, British women will be serving their country best in insisting upon the grant of Home Rule to India.

REPAIR THE WRONG.

—:o:—

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have had the belated wisdom of withdrawing from distribution the obnoxious leaflet issued from their Central Press, libelling Indian banking and insurance ability and business integrity and boosting British commercial enterprise in India. But they must take steps to repair the wrong done to this country and assuage the wound to Indian national self-respect, by bringing to book the author or authors of the notorious publication. In their own interest they will, we hope, soon let the public know that they have taken such steps. The leaflet has been condemned even by the local Anglo-Indian Press and by not a few British businessmen.

THE CONGRESS HOUSE

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

(BY JAMES VAN SHYKE.)
(Exclusive for the "Bombay Chronicle.")

One cannot grasp the full significance of the present movement in India until he has visited the Congress House, Bombay, and seen the beehive activity of the volunteers to the cause, their enthusiasm, and the obvious indelible belief in their own convictions. That was my outstanding impression, I said to myself:

"This looks real; it certainly is impressive; they seem to mean it."

Those who seem to labour under hallucinations that the movement will die are, in my modest opinion, doomed to disappointment. There could be no doubt after watching some of the things to be seen at the Congress House that these people were so sincere that their cause could not be an optical monomania but instead a very concrete thing; something which must be taken as more than the extemporaneous beliefs of those who would snub the facts for fancy.

DEPTH OF SINCERITY.

At the Congress House I found activity such as I had never beheld before outside of a campaign office in America just before a candidate's final spurt election day. Here was a pent-up feeling of expectancy; something seemed to be hovering in the air and yet all was organized and there was a salubrious attitude adopted by the workers. On every hand I was impressed with the fact that the people, men mostly but many youths, children and women, wanted to do nothing which would border on fanatical bearings. This was no Red camp; this was no borrowed idea from a Soviet country; this was no such thing at all; this was real, so real and so vivid did it seem to me that I thought of the somewhat mordacious judgment of these people and then I said: "No, I do not think so. It just cannot be."

LINCOLN'S FAMOUS SAYING.

I then remembered old Abe Lincoln's famous address, his Gettysburg Address; an address which is encrusted in bronze within the walls of Oxford University besides having been translated into most tongues of the world. No more fitting words could have been said by the great American president to describe the scene I saw at the Congress House when I went there. I remembered Lincoln and I said:

"People. People. People. 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people'."

That was it exactly. Just what I was looking at. I was looking at an animated opinion; no theory this; here, before my eyes I saw the expression of people. And it was organized.....

INDIA'S HOSPITALITY.

History has taught me that when organization springs up and is solid, as this certainly could not help but be, it means more times than not a change. Who am I to predict that change? I came not to editorialize but to look. But I looked deeply and I saw burning eyes, confident eyes, eyes which while they burned with determination were yet mild; hopeful eyes, eyes which seemed sometimes overflowing, but at the same time I thought they must some time—who knows when—be succulent with victory. In this I believed that such expressions could not be ignored for infinite time.

On the grounds of the Congress House I saw guards standing at various doors. It was not everyone who could enter. Everyone had to have a pass. I had none, but through sheer courtesy they let me in anywhere I wished to go. That gives some idea of how hospitable the people of India can be when they want to be. And they usually smiled.

"Ah, American", I could hear them say and I thought that they were pleased. But I could not be sure about that because just down the street from the Congress House, where in truth I must report there are some brothels, I saw a man addressing a crowd. He was holding a book in one hand and with the other he flayed his chest. He too certainly meant what he said. I stood for a time watching his actions; I saw him look over at me and smile in that peculiar way and then I heard him sing that drawling speech of his and lifting his index finger to his neck and he made a half moon sweep with it; still he smiled; I had to laugh and then I looked

(Continued on next page.)

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

WHAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

The Congress President and other Congress leaders have appealed to the student-world in India to suspend attendance at educational institutions for at least one year with a view that they may be able to contribute what each one of them can to the present National Movement. Students' Conferences are being held all over the country and a special conference of students studying in the University Colleges and vocational institutes of the Bombay City will be held this week-end to decide upon the steps they should take to ensure the maximum of contribution within the capacity of students which they could make to the national cause during the current year. A Reception Committee has already been formed with Mrs. Hansa Mehta as the Chairman.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

The Congress leaders do not expect that all students will take a direct part in the Civil Disobedience movement, as they have not expected all citizens to join the same at once. Individuals are differently situated in relation to their family or work and all are not expected to be able to make the same degree of sacrifice on a vountary basis. All cannot be expected to join the Satyagraha movement or be able to go to jail. As a matter of fact only a minority of them may be able to join the Civil Disobedience movement which some may have already joined and some more may join as events develop. The still larger number may desire to contribute in other ways to the national movement without offering Civil Resistance or courting jail. It will be for the Conference to decide whether the students are going to suspend their attendance at educational institutions for one year or whether they are going to spend the maximum number of hours every afternoon for national work in their immediate neighbourhood.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE

Whatever they may decide, there is plenty of constructive national work before them. They can take part in Swadeshi and boycott propaganda. They can teach the illiterate adults in cities, towns and villages to read and write in the short space of a year and at the same time acquaint them by reading out newspapers to them from day to day as to what is happening in Indian as well as International politics. They can explain to these masses the economics of their daily life and that of the social system under which they are living. Instructions can be given regarding the evil effects of their social customs and about public sanitation and health. Explanation can be rendered about Gandhiji's eleven demands to illustrate what a Swaraj Government would do. The system of taxation and public finance in India can be discussed from the standpoint of the poorer classes as it affects them.

CRITICISM OF ADMINISTRATION.

All these things can be done without breaking any law or without committing even the offence of sedition as defined in Sec. 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. Explanations Nos. 2 and 3 to the above section permit comments expressing disapprobation of the Government measures (like the Salt tax or the Picketing Ordinance) with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means as also comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government (e.g. Police excesses or the Martial Law regime) but such comments are permitted in both these cases, if they are made "without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection." Justice Fawcett of the Bombay High Court has explained the law on this subject in the Spratt Sedition case. He quoted the following remarks of Justice Strachey in the first Tilak Trial:—

"A man may criticise or comment upon any measure or act of the Government, whether legislative or executive, and freely express his opinion upon it. He may discuss the Income-tax Act the Epidemic Diseases Act, or any military expedition, or the suppression of plague or famine.

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

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Callous.

The arrest and imprisonment of prominent ladies of Calcutta shows the lengths to which officialdom in India can go when obsessed with the "resolute rule" idea. One could understand the ban on Gandhi caps in Guntur or on volunteer rally in Bombay as the natural consequence of the bureaucracy's lack of imagination in dealing with the national movement. But we frankly confess that we were not prepared for the notification by the so-called guardians of law and order in Calcutta, prohibiting a procession to celebrate the death anniversary of one of India's noblest and greatest sons. And, as if this insult to the dead were not in itself objectionable in the extreme, it was followed by a graver outrage in the arrest and imprisonment of ladies including the sister of the late leader. We ask the Viceroy, if he justifies, on the plea of "Law and Order", disrespect to the memory of an illustrious dead and a callous indifference to the natural sentiments of a sister. Is it human?

Anglo-Indian Journalism.

The public of Bombay as well as the police, specially Mr. Healy and his sergeants, will be surprised to learn that what happened on the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday last was really a "prolonged struggle" by the Bombay police to disperse a "dangerous mob". Yet the "Statesman" of Calcutta—a few hundred miles away from Bombay—is certain about its facts, although it does not inform its readers what injuries—minor or major—the police suffered as a result of their "prolonged struggle" with "a dangerous mob". The Burnhams and Simons of Britain pontifically read lectures on the ethics of journalism and charge vernacular newspapers of India with what they suggest is vilification of public servants, and plead for their protection from such journalism. They, however, never say a word about the protection of the public from vituperations of Anglo-Indian newspaper. There is a Press Ordinance in force in India. But its operation is confined to Nationalist papers.

Corner Stories.

In a significant speech in the Reichstag on Thursday Herr Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, outlined the salient features of his country's foreign policy. The confident tone of the declaration will be noted particularly in France and should not be lost sight of at Geneva. Germany was for the "maintenance of peace", but the "corner stories" of her foreign policy will be "the attainment of full political freedom and equal rights." That she has not yet attained such freedom and still is denied the equal rights is rightly attributed by all political groups in the country to the obstructionist attitude of the followers of M. Poincare in France and to the half-hearted manner in which the problems of economic co-operation and the protection of minorities are dealt with at Geneva. But Germany is sure to press for satisfactory settlement of these problems, and her insistence will not please France. The Germans are the least likely to rise to M. Briand's bait of an Economic Federation for Europe.

Imperialist Wrath.

It was only to be expected that the British Tories, always in agreement with the policy of the White settlers in the East African Territories of exploiting the Natives and conducting themselves as if they were the permanent over-lords of the country should rise in wrath against the new orientation of Imperialist doctrine adumbrated in the White Paper on East Africa. Mr. Neville Chamberlain expressed in acrimonious terms this resentment in his speech at the East African Dinner in London. He described the White Paper as adopting a tone which "almost regarded the settlers as intruders on sufference." This description of their position will delight Lord Delamere and Company, but it is a totally false picture. Mr. Chamberlain's concern about the position of the Natives is pathetic. He resents the re-statement of the principle that Native interests should be paramount. What he would have liked the White Paper to emphasize is that the interests of the White settlers should, for all practical purposes, be paramount. When this is accepted, lip service to the interests of Natives can be paid as often as possible.

Not Keen About It.

"I understand you can't meet your creditors."

"I don't particularly want to."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

REAWAKENING OF THE YOUTH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 26.

The summer vacation of the students of Poona is now over and all of them have now returned to the city and the Colleges for the new term. The students held their first meeting yesterday evening in the Tilak Mandir grounds under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Divekar, Vice-President of the Youth League. About five hundred students from the colleges and the schools attended the meeting. In the opening speech, the President remarked: "In this first meeting under the auspices of the Youth League, we must first congratulate the President of the Youth League Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Mr. S. M. Joshi and all others who were now in jail in connection with the Salt Satyagraha movement. To-day we have gathered here to outline a programme of work for students with the object of participating in the present uovement. The present situation, in brief, was that the Government, in its political delirium, is devising new and newer method to suppress the national movement. There were a number of ways in which the students can play their part in the struggle. They can boycott their schools and colleges at least for a day, they can take part, for some hours during the day, in the picketing of liquor-shops and foreign cloth-shops. They can themselves take vows of Swadeshi and carry the campaign among the students themselves. Students from various colleges have come here and they should make their own suggestions in view of the Conference to be held on Saturday the 28th in the Tilak Mandir." A resolution recording grief at the death of Mr. Lavate, the Secretary of the Youth League, was put from the chair and was passed, all standing.

Several students then came forward to put forth their suggestions. Messrs. Khadilkar, Chaphekar, Patel, Darayya, Abbas, Gokhale, Mohanlal were among the speakers. Some of them suggested participation in the Swadeshi and boycott propaganda. A few proposed suspension of studies for one year and so on. It was only a preliminary meeting and the actual settling of the programme was left over for the Saturday Conference.

BOMBAY DAY.

To-day is being observed as the Bombay Day in Poona. There is Hartal in the city. The observance has been decided as a protest against the doings of the Police in Bombay on Saturday last. In honour of the day, a procession passed through the main streets with the National Flag held aloft The procession was orderly. It reached the Shanwar Wada in the evening and a public meeting was held there in which speeches about the happenings in Bombay, condemning the Police methods were delivered a number of speakers. Even the schools were closed. In the afternoon the students left the class-rooms, formed a huge procession and visited those schools that were working. At last, almost all schools were closed down. The procession of the boys was one of the most rousing. A din of slogans was heard through the streets and even the houses in both the sides seemed to echo the national slogans uttered by the young boys who were bubbling with enthusiasm and spirit.

Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat has addressed an appeal to Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi to lead the Swadeshi and boycott agitation in Poona as Mahatma Gandhi is just near Poona.

The Tilak Maha Vidyalaya has decided open a national high school also in the same place, to feed the national college with students.

On Saturday last, a cricket match took place on the P. Y. C. grounds between that Gymkhana and the N. E. School. The latter came out successful with 46 runs.

Mr. Kenjavadekar Shastri of the Mimamsa Vidyalaya visited many states for getting funds for the unique institution. The Maharaja of Bikaner has donated Rs. 3,000 and the Maharaja of Kishengad Rs. 1,000.

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

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(Continued from previous page.)

or the administration of justice. He may express the strongest condemnation of such measures, and he may do so severely, and even unreasonably, perversely and unfairly. So long as he confines himself to that he will be protected by the explanation. But if he goes beyond that, and whether in the course of comments upon measures or not, holds up the Government itself to the hatred or contempt of his readers, as for instance, by attributing to it every sort of evil and misfortune suffered by the people, or dwelling adversely on its foreign origin and character, or imputing to it base motives, or accusing it of hostility or indifference to the welfare of the people,—then he is guilty under the section, and the explanation will not save him."

He further quotes Justice Seshagiri Iyer in Annie Besant v. Emperor in I. L. R. 39 Madras at p. 1153, which modifies the rigour of Justice Strachey's remarks on the foreign character of British rule in India:—

"With a good portion of the sentiments expressed in this sentence, I agree. Some qualifications are however necessary. The times have changed a great deal since the learned Judge delivered his charge. If I may use a very hackneyed expression the angle of vision has changed largely. In a solemn document issued under the signature of a Viceroy, legitimacy of the claim to have political autonomy in India under certain conditions was discussed. This implies that the time may come when Indians can be trusted to largely administer the affairs of their own country. The process may have to be gradual But when the possibility is recognised one cannot get away from the fact that it is the administration of non-Indians that would be replaced in the endeavour to reach autonomy. Consequently, when the learned Judge says "dwelling adversely on its foreign origin and character" would make a man guilty of exciting hatred and contempt, I am not prepared to accept it, witnout qualification. In my opinion, suggestions to the effect that an indigenous agency would be more suitable in certain departments of the administration and should be more largely employed in others, should not be regarded as exciting hatred or dis-affection. Of course, language may be employed which may render this advocacy dangerous. But prima facie I would be unable to discern in criticisms of this kind an intention to excite hatred or contempt."

These cases occured before the Government of India Act of 1919 and since then the public have a greater latitude in criticising the Government. Justice Fawcett has added the following remark after quoting the above two cases:

"That is a criticism which can be said to be fair and I do not want in any way to depart from it. For instance, if in this case, the accused is dwelling upon the foreign origin in the Government of this country, and confines himself to advocating a larger employment of Indians, so as to make the Government a little less foreign, or eventually get rid of its foreign nature, then one cannot say necessarily that he has been doing something which brings him within the purview of section 124A."

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE.

Students may want to know how to do this work of educating the masses for which they have the greatest leisure and the necessary qualification. The new Roman alphabet adopted by Kemal Pasha in Turkey superseding the old Arabic Script was taught to the whole adult population by the students of Turkey in a few months. If batches of two to five students according to the size of a village were to go and reside in it for six months, it will not be difficult for the adults of the village to learn reading and writing within six months. If students make up their mind to suspend their studies for a year they could do a tremendous work of this character all over the country. Going to the nearest village from their home need not involve any prohibitive travelling burden on the purse of their parents while the peasants in the villages will certainly provide free board and lodging to their gurus or teachers. The masses, once rendered literate, will continue to feel interested in newspapers, leaflets and pamphlets so as to induce them to keep their literacy and not to lapse into illiteracy as happens to be the case with peasant children on account of the uninteresting and useless knowledge that is imparted in village primary schools.

Much as the Congress leaders desire to substitute a national system of education to meet the requirements of the people in all schools and colleges, they have realised that this is almost impossible without the control of public taxation and finance in India. They have, therefore, not repeated the blunder of calling out students to join insufficient number of national schools as in 1921 but they have merely asked the student-world to suspend their studies for one year to enable them to do construuctive work at this national juncture. During the last world war universities in Europe provided officers to the belligerent armies and the colleges were almost empty while the professors could carry on only research work without many lecture classes. The present struggle in India is not likely to last for more than a year or two and the final result of all struggle will depend upon the intensity with which the student world will help in carrying on nationalist propaganda throughout the country. As already stated they have the leisure as well as the qualification for being the non-violent soldiers of national work, while their parents will carry on the responsibilities of the ordinary business and family life. Public opinion in favour of Swaraj has so much advanced on this occasion that very few parents will raise objections to their young sons or daughters doing constructive work of this character even by suspending their studies for a year or two. It is only for the students themselves to realise their national responsibility and decide with a willing and resolute mind upon the line of action which will free them from attendance at educational institutions in favour of such national work as each can choose in his circumstances.

THE CONGRESS HOUSE

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(Continued from previous page.)

around to see if the others were laughing too but they, unlike myself, understood this man and what he was saying; they were not smiling, they looked glum-serious. I went on my way thoughtful and soon arrived at the Congress House where I found happy guards who soon changed my mind, perhaps.

"WANAR-SENA."

In one house I found little boys who sang that they were "Monkey soldiers", or belonged to that ancient Hindu God's brigade. They also shouted that they were for freedom in India. I was also told other things they said as they marched in; but I have forgotten what the rest was. That is known and is not as important as the way they looked to me. they were manly little fellows, all eager and quite excited with the thrill that must have been theirs. They were wearing a somewhat boy scout uniform with a large handkerchief knotted over their necks in true cowboy fashion. More came and still more; the leaders carried flags. Here was the youth of India; they were being trained; that was plain, so plain and so emphatic did this impress me that I knew at once—in fact just as soon as I became enveloped by the whole scheme which now seemed so simply clear—that I knew this indeed was to be a big movement.

HOPE OF THE LAND.

Here was the muster of little boys, men of the future, hope of the land. And so small they seemed. From seven to twelve or a bit more. That is young, indeed, and yet they appeared to have an idea of what it was all about. They showed no inclination to go out and play. This was their play; their amusement; their whole being it seemed.

I walked on and came to the offices of the Congress House which is situated a little back in the rather small compound which lies behind a stone-wall. There must have been several thousands there when I came. They were standing in small groups and talking; while this was going on the little boys were marching into another building, the door of which opens out on the road; men were hustling the tots up and counting them as they proudly paraded in, singing patriotic songs of India.

As I came to the steps leading up to the offices in the chief building in that compound a guard stopped me with a smile and an umbrella held up as a sort of improvised gun I suppose. I had a chuckle over the umbrella, but had to remember that smiling man making that semi-circular sweep with his index finger rubbing against his neck I waited. But I did not have to wait very long. The guard, and then I just noticed that there were several of them, offered me his chair as did the others. I refused and looked around. I soon found that I was as much of a curiosity as their place was to me. I could always catch the words:

"Ah, American."

A COMMITTEE MEETING.

This seemed to please them as though they thought I might be something else, perhaps. I was soon ushered upstairs. Here was more activity but of a different kind. In one room the Boycott Committee was in session. Outside men were at work with letters, addressing envelopes and people were standing in little knots talking. On a wall hung an oil painting of Gandhi in his favourite pose of nothing on but a simple sarong draping his waist. The man who took me up took me to another man whom I sensed was a more important man than the first man in the organization. He asked me to come into the President's office. I did. We were the only ones there. He asked me if I wanted some literature on the movement. I thanked him and said I just wanted to look around. I asked him about that oil painting of Gandhi on the wall.

"What painting is that?" he said.

I told him where it was. He said:

"Oh, yes."

I asked him if he know who painted the canvas and he said he did not know. He told me to wait. I did. Soon another man came and took me right into the session of the Boycott Committee where about thirty people were seated on either side of one of three long tables in the room. The Chairman of the Boycott Committee was a very young looking lady who seemed to me no more than seventeen. She asked me to come over and told me to sit down beside her although proceedings were going on as usual. She would answer questions as they were propounded by the men seated around her. She was very calm and extremely business-like. I wondered at this and then for reportorial reasons I spoke up and said that she must be very young to do such important work. She said she was not so very young. This was an unusual lady I immediately deducted.

WOMAN OFFICIAL AT WORK.

She told me she was not like Joan of Arc and was a bit more than seventeen. She also told me she had several children and that her husband was in jail having been put there for a speech against the Government. This lady was Mrs. K. M Munshi. She was Vice-President of the Congress and head of the Boycott Committee. She explained things to me in rapid fire order. She told me of how they were discussing an intensified movement to take place next week She said that these men had come to ask questions. In fact it was a Round Table Conference. A daily thing here. Besides the men I noticed young college students; this surmise of mine which I made by their bearing proved to be correct. They were serious looking young men who asked their question, knitted their brows and seemed to hang on the lady's reply. She turned to me as all the men eyed me in that room: she told me that they had come to discuss the possibilities of a boycott of the schools soon to open That was good local news from the slant of a newspaper I told her, but explained that I was merely "looking around".

MANY MORE LIKE HER?

The lady, the only one there, got up and showed me some pictures on the Maidan. She showed me a picure of the scene when her husband was arrested. No quiver came into her voice; no trace of a sob was noted; she seemed to be telling me of a scenic spot in India. Certainly this must be a great cause I thought if ladies such as she would not mind if their husbands were placed in gaol. The lady then said that there was too much noise in that room and would I mind coming with her into the President's office. I said that I would not mind but would like to come. She asked me to move over from the other side of the desk where I had seated myself and sit next to her. But I said it was too hot and she agreed. In reporting everything I have had to mention this so that no details will be missed although this is a limited article which I have cut down to fit space. I thought this a most hospitable person; a person who could make many new friends for her country. While we talked about the situation much noise was coming from an adjoining room. The lady seemed peeved and got up and asked the men to stop talking so loud. They did so instantly. Here was a person whom they would obey when she spoke but a few words. I wondered if there were more ladies like her in India.

AN INVITATION.

Then the lady opened up her heart it seemed and told me of the troubles of India; things which I had heard so much about before and read so much more of. It was the old, old story once more. She wondered if America would be interested and I told her I was merely a reporter, but thought people there might be interested. She impressed me as a person who keenly desired to help her country. It seemed as though she sometimes feared to say all the things she wanted to. But soon she did say much. When I left she told me:

"I would like to come to America some day."

"All right", I said, "do come some day."

Then I went away and left the Congress House behind, but took with me all the memories which I will continue to hold in my mind, memories of the people and of the environments. I made not a single notation about the place since the scenes there called upon a photographic mind to work when pen would not, or, I might say, could not.

And that's my story.

POLICE CONFISCATE CONGRESS PAMPHLETS

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Committee Office Scarched.

DELHI, June 27.

The police searched this morning the Congress Committee and Satyagraha Ashram and removed the pamphlet containing resolutions calling upon Police and Military to resign. No arrests were made.—A. P.

Viceroy To Address Assembly And Council Members

SIMLA, June 26.

In the programme for the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly it may be stated that the last meeting will be held on 17th July. On the 7th and 8th July, the agenda will include the introduction of three bills amending the Negotiable Instruments Act and the Forest Act, and dealing with provision for the collection of taxes. Sir George Schuster will move a resolution on the Public Accounts Committees Report, discussion on which may be continued on the 8th July. The election of the President takes place on the 9th while the same afternoon the Viceroy addresses the members of both the houses. The sittings on the 10th, 11th and 12th are devoted to the discussion of grants to meet the expenses of the round table conference.—A. P.

23 PERSONS INJURED

—:o:—

IN MAIL TRAIN COLLISION

CALCUTTA, June 26

As a result of a collision between a down mail train and an empty rake near Gidda Pahar on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway on June 24 about 23 persons were injured, some of them seriously.

Some damage was also caused to the rolling stock. There was one European among the injured, a nurse, who however was able to continue her journey to Calcutta.—A. P.

JAINS TO PATRONISE SWADESHI GOODS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Swetambar Jain Sangha of Calcutta have passed a resolution enjoining upon all Jains to patronize Swadeshi goods and articles in lieu of foreign articles. A meeting of the Jain ladies of Calcutta was also held on the 21st June where Mrs. Rambhaguri Manmohan Gandhi addressed the meeting exhorting all the Jain ladies to take the Swadeshi pledge even at a little inconvenience and and to use articles made in India sacrifice. Signatures were taken of about 70 ladies to use Swadeshi cloth at least till the struggle for independence lasted.

"SIMON REPORT WILL NOT SAVE INDIA."

—:o:—

Bishop Of Madras On Present Situation.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 25.

Twelve out of the fourteen bishops of India and Ceylon were present at the annual meeting of the India Church Aid Association which has just celebrated its Jubilee. The Bishop of London expressed the opinion that the English Church and the Nation had never been confronted with a more puzzling problem than the Indian question. They were therefore most fortunate in having such able and praiseworthy men as Bishops in India.

Rev. Waller, Bishop of Madras, said that the happenings in India wre due to a certain ertent to the loss of personal touch by the Government. India was going to be saved not by any rearrangement—any Simon Report—but by men and women, and he had ventured to say so to Sir John Simon himself. Bishop Waller emphasised the importance in this connection of maintaining efficiency of schools for boys and girls, which influenced India by their personality. He said that on this question the Anglo-Indian and Roman Catholic Churches were acting together. "You cannot grow up without some growing pains," concluded Rev. Waller, and it was that stage through which India was passing to-day.

Rev. Chatterton, ex-Bishop of Nagpur, was re-elected President of the Association.—Reuter.

"DEVADASI."

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been my good fortune to visit the Rialto Cinema this week and see "Devadasi," the All-Indian Film. Here, at last, we have a great swadeshi production!

The splendid settings and the great moral behind the story are sufficient to show what value Indian Art has.

At the present juncture, when so much social work is being undertaken, the value of such a film is incalculable, and the producers are to be congratulated on their effort to both instruct and entertain. I trust that all those who have not seen this film should make it a point to go to the Rialto.

Incidentally, can an of your numerous readers inform me who started this Orient Pictures Corporation and who the directors are.—Yours, etc.,

"FILM FAN."

Bombay, June 27.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHARP RALLY ON SHORT COVERING.

NATURAL REACTION.

N. S. SESHAN'S—2. 27-6-1930.

Bombay, June 27.

To-day the Stock Exchange displayed better tone with improved demand. There was steady short covering which resulted in improvement of prices. There is no change in the fundamental situation and the improvement seems to be only a temporary phase owing to the market condition being sold out. There is some short interest and it was absolutely necessary to have the portion of it covered otherwise sharp declines would prove dangerous. There is absence of outside demand and

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

Bombay Dyeing 738, 40, 36, 45 43.
Century 268, 77,, 76, 80.
Colaba 118, 21.
Crescent 88, 90, 89.
Fazul 472, 75, 71, 83, 78, 80, 78.
Indore 365, 63.
Madhowji N, 37.
Nagpur 437, 40, 38, 40.
New Great 167,78, 76, 78.
Pearl 242, 47, 43, 48, 47, 50.
Simplex 63, 70, 67, 68.
Swadeshi 337, 47.
Burma 630, 35.
Hydro 120, 30, 27, 32.
Tram 127.
Deff. 299, 301.
Ord. 44-4, 45, 44-4
Bundi 14-12.
Indian 225, 32, 33.
Katni Ord. 171.
Alcock 215.

the market is subject to jobbers dealings. The agreement arrived by the mill-owners with the congress is considered to have a better effect and improvement in the prices of raw cotton is a better sign. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 738|- and after advancing to Rs. 745|- closed at Rs. 743|- Century opened at Rs. 268|- and closed at the highest rate at Rs. 280|- Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 472|- and after touching Rs. 481|- closed at Rs. 478|- Tata Hydros also improved to Rs. 1132|- Tata Steel Defds were steady at Rs. 301|4. Cement Shares ruled steady Bombay Burma record some improvemen.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

Last Closing Quotation.

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad-Advance	100	335
Apollo	50	4
Assur Veerjee	5	1
Barsi	250	125
Berar Manufacturing	100	186-4
Bharat	150	60-10
Bombay Cotton	500	150
Bombay Dyeing	250	743-12
Bombay Industrial	5	2-8
Bradbury	250	150
Broach Fine Counts	250	30
Century	100	280
Central India	100	440
Ceylon	100	25
Colaba Land and Mill	100	121 -4
Coorla	100	200
Crescent	100	80
Currimbhoy	250	90
David	250a	150
Dawn	250	550
E. D. Sassoon United Drd.	10	0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	250	148-12
Edward Sassoon	250	70
Elphinstone	100	7
Fazulbhoy	250	478-12
Finlay	100	115
Framjee Petit	1,000	120
Gokak	100	145
Gold Mohur	100	50
Hindustan	1,000	1700
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	121 -4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	1125
Indore Malwa	100	363-12
Jamshed	25	18
Jam Ranjit Singhji	1,000	1595
Kasturchand	50	9-12
Khandesh	1,000	2200
Khatau Makanjee	100	96 -4
Kohinoor	100	148-12
Lakshmi Cotton	250	1285
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	32 -8
Madras United	250	400
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	900
Meyer Sassoon	100	50
Minerva	100	70
Mysore	50	132-8
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	650
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	107-8
New City of Bombay	100	62.- 8
New Great Eastern	200	178-12
Osmanshahi	75	62-8
Pearl	250	250
Phoenix	100	347 -8
Sassoon Cotton	10	8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk	50	71
Sholapur	1,000	1500
Simplex	250	68-12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	6-12
Swadeshi	100	347 -8
Sawn	100	110
Satya Mill Ld.	100	130
Tata Mill Ld.	25	40
Vishnu Cotton	500	2025
Western Indian Spinning	1,000	880

BANKS.

Bank of India	50	85 -8
Baroda	50	69-8
Central	25	15-12
Eastern	£5	78
Imperial	500	1285
Imperial Contributory	125	318-12
P. and O. Bank	£10	125
Union	5	3- 5

CEMENT & MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	14-12
Central India Mining	10	1 -4
Gwalior Cement	70	78
Indian Cement	250	225
Katni Cement	100	171 -4
Deferred	40	700
Punjab Cement	10	10
Shahabad Cement	10	142-8
Shivrajpur	10	10
United Cement	100	58

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantaj	500	810
Amritsar Pattdi	100	112
Central Provinces	100	87
Dhond Baramati	100	90
Gujerat	100	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	72
Larkhana	100	88
Mandra Bhon	90	59-8
Mymen Singh	100	84-4
Pachora Jamner	100	72
Sara Sirajgunj	100	72-8
Sialkot Narrowal	100	90
Sind Light	29	52-8
Tapty Valley	500	683-12
Upper Sind	100	71

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric	100	125
Andhra Valley Ord.	1,000	(20
Bombay Tramway Ordy.	1,000	127 -8
Tata Hydro Electric Ordy.	1,000	1132 -8
Tata Power Ordy.	1,000	522 -8
Karachi Electric	100	156-4
Poona Electric	100	160
Surat Electric Ordy.	100	127-8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort	475	130
Harvey and Sabapathy	500	1150
Indian Cotton	125	196-4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	270
New Berar	500	800
New Mofussil	400	200
New Prince of Wales	500	400
Volkart U. P.	500	480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance	10	3-8
Bombay Life Assurance	20	34
Empire of India Life	125	1750
Industrial & Prudential	6	6-4
Jupiter General Insu.	15	8 -8
New India Assurance	15	18 -4
Oriental Government Security Life	150	1850
Vulcan	10	?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	100	215
Attock Oil	£1	22
Belapur Co.	50	10
Bombay Safe Deposit	200	602-8
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy.	250	183-12
Bombay Uganda	80	20
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	635
Do. Contributory	50	243-2
British Burma Petroleum	8s.	3-6
Burma Corporation	10	7-12
Bombay Telephones	50	52 -8
Indian Radio Telegraph	100	270
" " " Drd.	100	265
Jost Engineering	50	180
Kemp	200	195
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	85
Okha Salt works	10	6
Port Canning	1,000	555
Scindia Steam	15	8
Tata Construction	30	32
Tata Iron (Ordinary)	75	44 -4
Tata (deferred)	30	301 -4
Andhra Valley	1,000	990
Bombay Cotton Mills	10	5-8
Bombay Steam	250	201 -4
Bombay Tramways	50	63-12
Bradbury Mills	250	150
Central India Mills	500	455
Elphinstone Spg.	100	25
Jupiter Insurance Co.	10	10
Katni First Pref.	100	100
Katni Sec. Pref.	100	105
Madhawji Mills	250	65
Marsland Price Co.	100	80
New Great Eastern	200	160
Punjab Cement	10	10
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	10N
Tata Hydro	1,000	1032 -3

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

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Bombay, June 27.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 26-6-30	8577000	9277000
Recepits yesterday 26-6-30	3000	1030
Exports to date 26-6-30	6622000	7965000
Stocks at Ports 20-6-30	1702000	877000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-6-30	688000	325000
Stock Liverpool 20-6-30	883000	951000
Visible Supply 20-6-30	3459000	2466000
Quantity in Sight 20-6-30	14793000	15386000
Quantity out of Sight 20-6-30	13087000	15176000

We beg to announce to the Indian Public at large that

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

is a SWADESHI EXCHANGE BANK and undertakes **Exchange Business** with the principal towns of Europe and America. It gives all possible facilities to merchants dealing with foreign countries.

THE CENTRAL BANK is your "OWN BANK." It has proved its abilities by successfully conducting banking business on modern style. All National Institutions and all true Nationalists should, therefore, support and encourage this Bank by dealing with it.

During its twenty years' career, THE CENTRAL BANK, whose dealings run into crores, has managed successfully with Indian Staff only, and has thus raised the prestige and credit of Indians and Indian Banking.

Is it not your duty, as well as that of every Indian, to give greater support to this Swadeshi Institution and make it further successful?

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
June 27th.
S. S.Barmbeck, Godt, Port Archer.
S. S. Barpeta, Purtridge, Busrah.
S. S. Malwa, Britten, London.
S. S. Ellora Hulls, Mombassa.
DEPARTURE.
June 28th
S. S. Razmak Lhornton, London.
LOADING.
June 27th
Steamer City of Barcelona for Liverpool.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ellora for Durban.

S.S. Barmbeck.—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Barmbeck arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Arther. with a general cargo.

S. S. Barpeta.—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah. with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Ellora.—The B.I.S.N. Coy's mail steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa with mails, a general cargo and 148 passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Razmak:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Razmak will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mail, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE 1930.

2 **Razmak London 28-6-30 M M and Co.**
3 Cracovia Trieste 1-7 L T & M I.
4 **India 4077 Genoa 1-7 L T and M I.**
5 Drachenfels Karachi 1-7 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Hatipara, Karachi NF M M & Co.
8 Warfield London 28-6 M M and Co
9 Audyk Hamburg 4-7 E D Sassoon and Co
10 Khandalla, Durban 2-7 M M and Co.
11 Hatarana NF NF M M & Co.
12 Circassia Liverpool 2-7 Graham T Co
16 Durenda 4459 N F, N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam, Calcutta 1-7 T Morrison and Co.
2 **Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 29-6 N Y Kaisha.**
4 Varela 1932 Busrah 27-6 M M and Co
5 Warlalda 1950 Calcutta 30-6 M M and Co.
8 Barmbeck NF 2-7 Volkart Bros.
10-11 Celebes Maru, Kobe 5-7 O S Kaisha.
14 Janaki, Cochin 28-6 M S Co.
16 **Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.**

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Cranfield 3213 Rangoon N F, M M and Co.
C/R Kidderpore Kobe 27-6 M M & Co.
D/E Ranee Rangoon N F T Morrison and Co
K Dara 3083 NF. NF. T Morrison
M. Bankura, Basran N.F. M M & Co.
N Golconda 3213 Rangoon 29-6 M M and Co.
Q Maur 649 Bangkok 27-6 F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Andijk 26-6-30.
S S Cracovia 26-6-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Salford 30-6-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nippon 26-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM LIESBAN
Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Ockenfels 29-6-30 L Edward Ltd
Slotzenfels 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
Garoet 4-7-30 T M & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Chitanorga City 1-7-30 M M & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicol 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Allpore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 29-6-30 M M & Co
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 2-7-30 G T Co
City of Barcelona U F K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels 30-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Andijk 4-7-30 E D Sassooon & Co.
FOR GENOA.
India 1-7-30 M. Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 2-7-30 M M and Co
FOR KOBE.
Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha
Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2-7-30 M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Hatipara U F M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam 1-7-30 T M & Co.
FOR TUTICORIN.
Warialdo 29-6-30 N M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Cranfield U F M M & Co.
Jalaveera U F S S Co.
Ranee U F T M & Co.
Golconda 29-6-30 M M & Co.

STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 3805 Steel M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels 6344 Lumhoff L Edward Ltd.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 5863 Itow, O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bankura 1905 Durkee M M and Co
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Ranee 3143 Dooley T M & Co.
Jalaveera 3084 Beatson Scindia S N Co
FOR GENOA.
India, M Italiana.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Warialdo 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co
FOR TUTICORIN.
Golconda 3208 Carran M M & Co.
Hatrana 3831 M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE
Cracovia 4565 Quarantitto Lloyd T Co
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 4370 Munro G T Co.
City of Barcelona 3525 Hill K N & Co.
FOR DURBAN
Ellora 2567 Hull M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Kingsland 2212 Beadle T M & Co.
Barpeta 1876 Purtridge M M & Co.
Ellora 2567 Hull M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 27.

S. S. Malwa for London:—5928 cwts. Linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwts. Linseed Strauss & Co.;

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—8 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 160 bales wool raw V Oomersey 47 balcs wool row W Latham & Co.; 20 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 70 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 13 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Glasgow:—1980 cwts musoor, Ralli Bros.; 7 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Marseilles:—8 bales wool raw, W. Latham & Co.; 20 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save.

For Rhodes:—5 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Montreal:— 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S. S. Tugilla for Hamburg:—775 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Brevik:—2500 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings Ltd.

S. S. City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—990 cwts. musoor, Ralli Bros.; 62 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1299 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—4950 cwts. musoor, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—2000 cwts. goundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 1220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S. S. Drachenfels for Hamburg:—120 cwts. gum karaya D. Mauji & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—13 bales savri cotton, G. Suchadina & Co.; 28 bales cow hides, D. Abraham & sons.

For Antwerp:—51 bales wool raw, K. Esmail; 2000 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros.

For New York:—105 cwts. gum Arabic, D. Mauji & Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste, V. N. Joshi.

For Boston:—31 bales wool raw, K. Esmail.

S. S. Crosshill for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Eastern Export & Mercantile Co.; 319 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 283 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co.; 440 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1200 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.

S. S. Andijk for Hamburg:—4000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 385 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.; 10 bales linseed, Strauss & Co.

For Antwerp:—10 bales Akund cotton, K. Kallianji & Co.; 1000 cwts. myrabollam, C. Jivanlal & Co.

For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 275 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S. S. India for Genoa:—5505 cwts. linseed, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 6000 cwas. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 34 bales wool raw. Goria Ltd. 110 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: — 2090 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S. S. Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, Rathi & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 165 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 53 bales cottor raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 116 bales cotton raw, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Vols:—25 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—140 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.; 199 cwts. kangseed, Volkart Bros.

For Port Said:—64 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David & Co.

For Tripoli:—27 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Farmaqusta:—20 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—53 tales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

S. S. Celebus Maru for Kobe:—366 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 2000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Calcutta Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 1500 cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 27.

S. S. Circassia, Agents G. Trading Co.:—

From Liverpool:—61 cases cotton yarn; 66 cases goods; 35 cases beer; 100 cases salt; 1975 cases soap; 65 cases bobbins; 105 cases tiles; 75 cases whisky; 101 cases machinery! 2846 cases e'ware; 60 cases cigarettes! 43 cases bolts suits; 75 cases glutrin; 34 cases cycle rims; 168 cases motor covers; 147 cases creosote oil; 3746 bdles. bricks; 30 drums colour; 51 drums dyes; 338 drums paint; 1240 drums chemicals; 25 drums lub.-grease; 520 drums oil; 102 bdles hoops; 2650 bdles sheets.

From Manchester:—264 cases cottons; 340 cases cotton yarn 300 bales cotton; 45 cases tallow; 56 cases machinery; 84 cases paper; 50 cases newspaper; 70 cases lub. oil; 100 bdles pipes; 1583 bdles tubes.

From Glasgow:—151 cases cotton goods; 96 cases cotton thread; 64 cases paper; 764 cases whisky; 1470 cases beer; 870 cases ale; 45 cases wine; 65 cases biscuits; 206 drums asphalt; 20 drums chemical; 194 bdles tubes; 175 cisterns; 159 drums rounds; 40 drums plates; 140 drums nails; 101 drums rivits; 270 drums sheets; 21,000 loose fire bricks.

S. S. Nizam. Agents T. M. & Co:

From Maulmein:—9901 bags rice;

From Rangoon:—18629 bags rice; 317 bales kuthi; 250 bales chota.

From Tuticorin:—95 bales cotton.

RIALTO CINEMA

From Saturday, June 28.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Matinees at 4 p. m. on Saturday & Sunday.
Only Cinema Show at 8-15 p. m.

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The Famous Indian Actress **ZUBEIDA** In the Super Indian Drama

DEVADASI

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MIRAVATI DEVI
will appear in Rabindranath Tagore's
LOVE RENOUNCED AND THE MOON DANCE

Select and Appropriate Indian Music by **Prof. Deodhar's** Famous Indian Orchestra.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

After yesterday's rapid rally the market ruled somewhat quiet but the undertone is keeping very steady. It is generally believed that the worst is over and there will not be any distress cotton for sale. In response to overnight advance in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 214/- for Broach J.-A. delivery. At this level there was no demand and prices declined to Rs. 211/8. The market remained very steady at this level when both buying and selling being equal prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Those who are long are afraid of tenders and are anxious to part with their purchases, while Bears are anxious to cover. Liverpool opening cables were strong and prices improved to Rs. 215/- for J.-A. and Rs. 241/4 for Broach A.-M. 1931 delivery.

Later on prices declined on easier Liverpool advices and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach J.A. 211|12.
Broach A.M. 238.
Oomra July 160|8
Oomra D.J. 191.
Bengal July 144|8.
Bengal D.J. 168.
Broach A. M. Highest 242.
Broach A. M. Lowest 237.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
BIG RISE.

Osaka June 27.

September	126.00	plus 10.90
December	126.00	—19.50

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The management reserves the right of admission.

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

108 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 164.
52 Volkart Bros. Pachora 157.
131 Bussan and Co. Khamgaon 164.
113 Bussan and Co. Shegaon 160.
300 Bussan and Co. Dharwa 163.
159 Sanchari mill Ujjain 190.
100 Bombay and Co. Shegaon 164 1|2.
100 Volkart Bros. Shegaon 162.
100 Lauji Meghji Kasgang 152.
73 P. R. Vakharia Shegaon 160.
100 O. Shman Suleman Arvi 167.

COMMUNISM AND THE GANDHI MOVEMENT.

WHAT UNDERLIES THE PROPAGANDA.

(BY 'OSIRIS'.)

Mr. Maurice Hindus, the well-known American author (who is, I believe, a Frenchman born in Russia and domiciled in the United States) has compared Imperialist Britain with a faded beauty who is engaged in making herself attractive for her estranged lovers: the role of the latter is assigned to countries like Persia, Turkey and Egypt in Mr. Hindus' analysis of the conduct of British Imperialism in the East under post-war conditions.

THE CHORUS.

The simile strikes one as about the most appropriate and suggests itself, indeed, when one comes to think of the vanished charms of the old beauty with reference to Indian conditions. One hears its echo when Lord Lloyd attempts the grotesque performance of beating the broken drum of Imperialism and tries his Tory strongman's hand at amateurist literary criticism (even Kipling must have blushed for the critical extravagance!) And the note of frantic disappointment and jealousy is clearly heard when some of the prodigious British statesmen smell rats and shout 'Bolshies', enticing, incidentally, the detective genius of the Anglo-Indian Press into the field of fantasy. These imaginative gentry have discovered the 'Red Shirts' who are reported to be active on the Indo-Afghan Frontier and, although no 'definite proof' is forthcoming of Mahatma Gandhi's being in the pay of that rather romantic organisation of the 'Red' Hades the Third International, his movement is easily connected with the Soviet conspiracy to overthrow the British Empire.

TWOFOLD MOTIVE.

'Ah, Habbakuk est capable de tout' cried the hasty Voltaire. The Soviet is placed to-day in the position of the famous Frenchman's enemy and one is not quite sure if the whole Christendom (including all Bishops) would not combine in publicly condemning the Soviet 'atrocities' if the "Times" Riga correspondent (that legendary Holy Ghost of Imperialist journalism!) one day took it into his (or, who knows her) head to play the practical joke of wiring down the Ten Commandments as reported to have been published in the unholy "Pravda". The 'Red Shirts' haunt the Imperialist imagination which, in reaction to that dreadful apparition, sees red even in the simple phenomenon of Indian nationalism. I am afraid I should have said 'pretends to see' since it is impossible to ignore the motive underling the attempt of dubbing Indian nationalism as a movement of Red inspiration. It pays the enemies of Indian nationalism to damn it, first, by connecting it with the Red propaganda agency and then to crush it, if they can. The motive, again, in adopting this smoke-screen strategy is two-fold, namely, that of working what is probably British mass-superstition into a pitch of blind fear as well as that of bringing about a split in the ranks of those who are supporting the Indian Nationalist struggle.

ITS INFLUENCE.

The Machiavellian attempt at misrepresenting the true character of Mahatma Gandhi's movement is doomed to failure for the simple reason that it issues from a consciousness of ghastly despair. Whatever its propagandist value, it is not calculated to change the straight course of the movement. It is not likely moreover, to influence the judgment of those persons who have primarily to deal with the whole situation as Mr. Benn himself has made quite clear. The present Secretary of State for India, who shares the genius of his leader of insisting on exactitude in giving the correct name to the dog that has been condemned to be hanged, has displayed an admirable clarity of vision (or 'correct perspective' as he puts it and in this, probably, he proves his immense superiority over the older type of Imperialist. Any intelligent observer can see to-day the obvious truth about Mahatma Gandhi's movement, namely, that it is an expression of pure Nationalism. It can in no circumstances, be an outcome of any communist preaching such as is associated with the third International propaganda.

THE COMMUNISTS.

That propaganda is based, it must be remembered, on what is called the 'Marxist ideology' (a ticklish term!) which cannot flourish on the soil of present day Indian conditions. There is no reason to believe that the Congress Leadership or the class of Indians who represent it cherish ideals of the Marxist 'revolution' with its inevitable 'class consciousness' and 'class war'. In so far as the "class-war' is called for by any movement of Nationalist consciousness, it does not fit even if it were described as a well-defined phenomenon of conflicting interests, in the Third International formula. Our so-called 'communists' are too much obsessed with their theoretical doctrine to play any role of activity in the present struggle for political freedom although the and their idols of the Third International may well feel flattered at the Anglo-Indian Press conjuring up the apparition of "Red Shirts". The romantic "Red Shirts" seem to have adopted just that tint of red which is known as 'rose madder': no wonder the Anglo-Indian Press goes moon struck!

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Scope Of Co-operative Banks To Be Widened.

BOMBAY BANKING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In a press communique issued on the 12th June 1929 it was announced that the Government of India had, after consulting the Local Governments, decided to set up a Central Committee and ten Provincial Committees to investigate the existing conditions of banking in India and to consider what steps, if any, were feasible and desirable under the following main headings:—

"(a) The regulation of banking with a view to protecting the interests of the public; (b) The development of banking in the sense of expansion of both indigenous and joint stock banking, with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry; (c) banking education with a view to the provision of Indian personnel in adequate numbers and with the necessary qualifications to meet the increasing needs of the country for a sound and well-managed national system of banking."

The personnel of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee was as follows:—

(1) Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Chairman, (2) Mr. V. L. Mehta, Co-operative Expert, (3) Prof. V. G. Kale. Indian Economist. (4) Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Karachi, representative of Commerce, (5) Mr. G Sugdury of Messrs. Ralli Bros., representative of Commerce, (6) Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, representative of Indigenous Bankers, (7) Mr. B. S. Kamat, representative of Agricultural Interests. (8) Mr. P. R. Chikodi, representative of Urban Interests.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretary.

Mr. G. Sugdury having, however, resigned as he intended to go out of India, Mr. L. D. L. Buckley of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. was nominated in his place.

The report is a bulky volume and contains 300 pages in all and is issued as a Government Blue Book.

The following is a summary of the main recommendations:—

We were charged with an inquiry into the existing conditions of banking in the Province and to consider what steps, if any, were desirable and feasible for the improvement of agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries, for the growth of investment habit and attraction of capital and for the development of indigenous banking. In the preceding chapters we have embodied the results of our inquiry under each head and our suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the existing conditions. In this chapter we propose to give a summary of our conclusions and recommendations, but before we do so we should like to emphasize the opinion expressed by us in the Introductory Chapter that in order that any improvement in the existing credit system and banking facilities might be egective it should be accompanied by measures for raising the standard of living and economic condition of the mass of the population and for building up its productive strength.

INTRODUCTORY.

The first preliminary to any reform in the economic and banking organisation of the Province is to collect accurate and reliable data. With a view to making an organised effort for the collection, collation and interpretation of economic data, a Board of Economic Enquiry should be set up as early as possible.

The total agricultural debt of the whole Province is estimated at Rs. 81 crores. The total debt forms about 53 per cent. of the average value of the total agricultural produce of the Province and is nearly two and a half times the annual cash requirements for agricultural operations. The average debt per family comes to Rs. 329. The percentage of families free from debt is 13 in Sind, 21 in North Gujerat. 23 in South Gujerat and 29 in the Konkan. Amongst the causes of indebtedness may be mentioned; unsatisfactory economic condition, ancestral debts, improvidence, purchase of land at heavy prices and taking up leases of land at high rentals.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The sources of loans are moneylenders (both professional and agricultural), co-operative societies, Government (tagavi), landlords and commission agents. The rates of interest vary from tract to tract, the usual rate being 12 per cent. in South Gujerat, 36 per cent. in Sind. Small loans are given on personal security. Loans for larger amounts or for long periods are given on security of land. In all schemes of debt redemption, it is essential to make a very careful inquiry into the character of the borrower and his income and ability to repay, and to fix the instalments in such a way as to enable him to make repayment out of his surplus income.

The number of people who have to borrow for their current needs is large. The percentage varies from 66 in Broach to 94 in Sind. In dry tracts, not much capital is required to finance the current needs of the agriculturist, while large amounts are required in canal tracts, sugarcane growers requiring as much as Rs. 600 to 700 per acre. The total annual credit requirements of the agriculturists of the whole Province are estimated at Rs. 32-1/2 crores. The sources of borrowing are the 'sowcar,' the co-operative society, the agriculturist money-lender, the landlord, the merchant, friends and relatives and Government (tagavi). The rate of interest on Government 'tagavi' is 6.75 per cent. The usual rate of inuterest charged by co-operative societies is 10-15/16 per cent., while the 'sowcar's' rate varies from 9 to 36 per cent.

A serious defect of the present system is the want of co-ordination amongst the various lending agencies. The defects of the 'sowcar' system are the unregulated character of the financial dealings and the complete dependence of the illiterate borrower on the 'sowcar.'

TAGAVI SYSTEM.

The defects of the 'tagavi' system are the protracted period of the preliminary inquiry and the leakage to which the loans are at times subject. The defects of the co-operative system are delay in the disposal of applications and the inadequacy of finance. While there is considerable room for making credit easier than at present, facile credit is no panacea for the ills the agriculturist is suffering from. Unless the borrower is educated and understands the economic value of credit and exercises judgment and prudence in its use, no system of finance will be of any appreciable benefit to him. The opinion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that "in Co-operation lies the salvation of the rural classes of India" is endorsed. In order that the 'sowcar' may offer better conditions the hindrances placed in his ways by law and legal procedure should be removed. Government advances 'tagavi' at present only in times of famine or distress and ordinarily in famine and backward tracts. The 'tagavi' policy should be liberalised, and, besides the tracts mentioned above, Government should advance 'tagavi' in places where the co-operative movement has not made much progress. The Government of India should place at the disposal of the local Government a part of the money raised through post office saving banks, for being advanced to co-operative societies, or as 'tagavi' to individuals, at a rate of interest not much higher than that allowed to the depositor.

DRY FARMING.

It would be to the interests of everybody concerned if some kind of co-ordination can be arranged between the 'sowcar' and the co-operative societies. In famine tracts, some amount out of the 'tagavi' grant or from the Famine Insurance Fund should be placed at the disposal of the co-operative societies for being advanced to suitable agriculturists: and finance should be arranged for a cycle of years consisting of a normal period of good, bad and indifferent years. In the case of aboriginal tracts, the only two practical remedies are the spread of co-operative societies on the lines followed in the Panch Mahals district and the grant of 'tagavi' loans by Government. In either case, a special staff will be necessary to supervise and conduct the operations. In Sind, for big 'zemindars', co-operative 'zemindari' banks would be the best means of finance not only for current agricultural purposes but also for land improvement and redemption of debts. As for the 'hari', either the 'zemindar' must undertake to finance him or he should get finance from the co-operative society, his 'zemindar' standing surety for him. The scheme of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act through the agency of the co-operative movement has been only partially successful. In order to make it more successful, it is suggested that, in each district, where co-operation has made progress, there should be some officer of the Co-operative Department, who has undergone training in the elements of agriculture and engineering practice, to examine the applications and also to watch over the proper use of the advances made. Where there are 'taluka' development associations with a qualified staff, the services of the staff should be utilised by the Co-operative Department for this purpose.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Three co-operative land mortgage societies have been started in the Province. Government may now consider whether they should not permit the formation of more co-operative land mortgage associations in different parts of the Province without awaiting the results of the work of the three societies.

Government should actively assist in starting a central land mortgage bank. The bank should be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. The bank ssould be allowed to issue debentures to the extent of twenty times the paid-up capital. Government should take up the unsubscribed portion of the share capital and gurantee both the principal and the interest on the debentures and should undertake to take up a portion of them.

LAND MORTGAGE SYSTEM.

Debentures of the central land mortgage bank should rank as trustee securities under the Indian Trusts Act.

A separate land mortgage bank should be organised for Sind. If this is not feasible the central bank for the Presidency should open a branch in Sind.

The central land mortgage bank should establish contact with the special agency for minor irrigation works and utilise its services for the extension of irrigation.

We forsee a time, though not in the near fuuture, when the "tagavi" operations of Government under the Land Improvement Loans Act will be gradually absorbed in the land mortgage system. When this happens some mutual arrangement between Government and the bank will have to be made for the grant of suspensions and remissions. The grant of subsidies may provide a solution of this problem when the question is eventually settled.

Though it is not necessary to prohibit joint stock associations from making advances to agriculturists on the security of the mortgage of land, under any banking legislation that is undertaken provision should be made for regulating the work of banks desirous of entering the field of agricultural land mortgage credit.

COTTON MARKET ACT.

For the improvement of marketing better means of communication and methods of transport are necessary. Difficulties about good and sufficient roads are serious in Sind and also to some extent, in Gujerat.

The question of giving to producers representation on the Board of the East India Cotton Association deserves consideration. Early provincial legislation seems necessary for standardisation of weights and measures. Co-operative sale societies in this Province give promise of successful development. The suggestion to empower such societies to compel their members to sell their produce through them is not approved.

Co-operative sale societies should be given facilities for the construction of godowns in the shape of loans, at easy rates of interest, to be repaid by 10 or 20 annual instalments. The Bombay Cotton Markets Act deserves to be applied to important centres of the Province at an early date. Regulated markets should be established also for agricultural produce other than cotton. Licensed warehouses should be introduced in a few important centres to begin with. Railway administrations may be asked to construct such warehouses at selected railway stations. It may be possible for local bodies and other organisations in some of the important centres to construct and maintain such warehouses.

MIDDLEMEN.

The agricultural producer does not, as a rule, require much finance for marketing. For those agriculturists who wish to hold their produce, facilities for finance are at present very inadequate. The best way of providing the necessary finance would be through co-operative sale organisations.

Middlemen suffer considerably for want of finance on easy terms. Their needs may be mtt adequately by the co-operative urban bank or by indigenous bankers, if these are appointed agents of the central banking institution as suggested by us in Chapter XIII In the "mofussil', the question of banks changing their business hours during the busy season to suit the convenience of trade deserves consideration. For external trade, finance is supplied mainly by exchange banks.

Complaints of Indian firms of standing that they do not get facilities from exchange banks or even from the ordinary joint stock banks for external trade deserve to be examined by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Banking, adequately developed and organised, would prevent avoidable movement of money in the "mofussil".

SMALL TRADERS.

Better warehousing facilities should be provided at important centres and there should be an organised credit system suited to the requirements of small traders

There should be licensed warehouses in the interior of the country, warrants of which could be freely transferred and made over to banks as collateral security for loans. The requirements of traders and artisans are at present met to a certain by co-operative societies. Such credit by the co-operative institutions should be developed. The suggestion to have pawnshops run by Government, co-operative societies, or pawn-broking companies is not approved. The hire-purchase system should be extended to urban and rural areas, provided it does not result in the creation of a multiplicity of hire-purchase institutions giving facile credit on a profuse scale.

MARKETING FACILITIES.

For a large number of cultivators there is no work on the fields for at least two to four months. The problem is twofold: (1) there should be suitable secondary occupations which the agriculturist can take up during the spare time at his disposal without having to give up cultivation and (2) there should be industries in which a portion of the population that cannot be supported by agriculture may find employment.

The independent weaver and "karkhandar" require loans on easy terms for purchase of raw material and for working expenses during the period of production against the security of finished products.

District industrial associations should be started to provide to the weaver cheap raw material and marketing facilities and to undertake the work of education and propaganda in close co-operation with the Department of Industries. Such associations should be tentatively started on a co-operative basis in three or four important centres. Funds may in the initial stages be supplied by members and may be supplemented by loans from central banks or Government and also by grants-in-aid.

With a view to insuring co-ordination of effort and efficiency the weaver's co-operative societies should be affiliated to such associations.

DAIRYING.

The Gold and Silver thread industry should be thoroughly re organised on modern lines. The problem of marketing can be solved by the industry itself, forming associations on the lines suggested above. The Department of Industries shold undertake educative propaganda by opening demonstration factories and the trade commissioners abroad should furnish necessary information about foreign markets.

There should be co-operative industrial banks to furnish cheap finance to industries such as the brass and copper vessel industry. Where there is no such bank, the co-operative urban bank should provide the necessary accommodation. In any scheme for the development of small industries the question of opening up new markets for maufactured goods should be placed in the forefront. Teaching of weaving as a secondary industry deserves encouragement and it is necessary that its introduction should be tried on a larger scale than at present. Knowledge of dairying, particularly of the proper methods of

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"INDIAN FIRMS DON'T GET FACILITIES FROM EXCHANGE BANKS."

(Continued from previous page)

preserving milk, and the best way of packing and preserving it should be widely disseminated in the vernaculars. Cheap transport, a rapid service, and easy means of communication should also be provided. Fanilities for grazing for dry cattle round about towns should be given.

THE ARTISAN.

The Department of Industries should conduct inquiries into the possibilities of subsidiary occupations suited to local conditions, climate, position and tastes. Such inquiries might be followed up by practical demonstrations of the advantages of selected industries. Enterprising people might then be financed by banks at moderate rates of interest, and technical knowledge and guidance might be placed at their disposal by officers of either the financing bank or the Department of Industries.

To emancipate the artisan from the thraldom of usury the activities of the co-operative movement should be increased. A scheme should be formulated for starting an industrial bank for the Province which may have branches wherever necessary. Considering the important place which such a bank would fill in the banking system of the country, it should receive some measure of State aid. Smaller industries should be financed by the branches of the proposed industrial bank. Until industrial banking plays its part in the industrial regeneration of the country, it should be the policy of Government to render all possible financial assistance in fostering new and existing industries which hold out reasonable prospects of success and which are likely to assist in the economic development of the country.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Facilities should also be given at State expense for research into processes of production and methods of organisation. Some form of State-aid should be given to cottage industries also. There should be an Act for State-aid to industries so that the policy of assisting industries might be pursued more systematically than at present. Government should enunciate and adopt a progressive industrial policy and provide a well-equipped agency to give effect to such a policy. It should not only carry out a comprehensive system of State-aid to industries, but also undertake supervision work to see that the assistance given to the industry is used for the purpose for which it was given. The Department of Industries should be endowed with sufficient resources, charged with definite functions and invested with authority to carry out the industrial policy of Government. There should be close co-operation between the Department of Industries, the Department of Agriculture and the co-operative movement, particularly in regard to the development of industries allied or supplemental to agriculture.

To encourage co-operative banks in their work of inland exchange business, the facilities for free remittance transfer, recently reduced, should be restored in places where no adequate facilities for remittance are available at present. At places served by the branches of the Imperial Bank and other banks, co-operative banks should be allowed to transact remittance business and the facilities ordinarily given to the public should not be withdrawn from them. At other centres free remittance facilities should be made available within limits. The co-operative banks should also be given the facilities of getting funds by the sale of drafts on the apex bank at district and taluka treasuries free of charge. The existing facilities for supply bills should be extended. The minimum limit for the issue of these bills should be reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500. The existing charges for such bills should also be reduced and the restrictions that the bills should be drawn in even sums of hundred rupees should be removed. Publicity work should be undertaken to apprise the public of the facilities available at the treasuries for purposes of remittance. The Imperial Bank should give increased facilities for remittance and suggest ways and means to Government of giving facilities to joint stock banks, co-operative banks, indigenous bankers and the public generally through its own local offices and branches and their treasuries and sub-treasuries. The Post Office should reduce its rates for money orders and insured letters. Cheques should be accepted in payment of land revenue, local rates and taxes. The procedure of banks for encashment of cheques should be modified so as to expedite payments on account of cheques.

The Negotiable Instruments Act should be amended so as to provide that negotiable instruments including cheques and bills of exchange, which are expressed on the face of them as drawn to bearer, shall not despite any endorsement, lose their character as bearer instruments. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry should be asked to consider the question of the desirability of standardising the varying usages governing hundi transactions with a view to arriving at a solution of the problem in consultation with the associations concerned. The stamp duty on 'mudati hundis' should be abolished. Other means of popularising dealings in hundis are suggested. The Imperial Bank should take steps to remove the impression that with the exception of the Multani shroffs indigenous bankers do not get from the Bank facilities which they should receive as bankers. Co-operative banks and indigenous bankers should be encouraged to do hundi business in the mofussil and they should be appointed if it can be arranged, agents of the Imperial Bank. With a view to reducing the amount of frozen capital in business introduction of trade acceptance credit is desirable. The protection given under Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act to banks in respect of forged endorsements on cheques should be extended to drafts drawn by one branch of the bank on another or on the head office. The procedure laid down in respect of cheques should be accepted in respect of demand hundis also.

PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

The number of persons depending on agriculture who have come within the fold of the rural credit movement is 10.7 per cent. of the total agricultural population of the Province. It is essential that the question of proper selection of members should be borne in mind by those responsible for management or supervision of primary societies. Membership of such societies should not become unwieldy.

(To be continued.)

THE SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was anticipated from the Simon Statutory Commission Report Part I, "Survey", published a fortnight ago that the "Settlement" to follow in part II would not be such as can satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the country. Report Part II is not yet available but judging from its summary published in to-day's papers, the apprehension turns out to be true. It appears that autonomy has been recommended for all the Provinces, but it has been hedged round with so many conditions that they make the proposed advance illusionary. Responsible Self-Government in a Province implies that it must be free to recruit its own servants as and when it likes. There can be no imposing upon it, a body of men recruited from sources and on rates of pay prescribed by some outside body: and yet the Commission recommends that the "Security Services" (I.C.S. and I.P.S.) as also Medical and Forest Services should continue to be recruited upon all-India basis by the Secretary of State, who is to continue to have the power to require the Provincial Governments to employ their services in such number and in such appointments as he thinks necessary.

The same superiority of complex is emphasised on the Military side. If the British had been really serious about it they should have set about in right earnest to raise officer corps from among the Indian youth. But nothing was done. It was only after constant pressure from the Indian leaders that the Skeen Committeee was appointed, presided over by no less a man than the Chief of the Staff. The report which was unanimous, put forward a very conservative scheme, whereby half only of the total cadre of officers would be Indian in 1952! Yet the Skeen Committee report was found too perilous for adoption! And Government decided to continue that wonderful eight-units scheme, i.e., Indianising gradually eight army units (five infantry battalions out of 104, two cavalry regiments out of 21, and one pioneer battalion out of seven). In the proposal regarding the Army, the Commission gives no opinion regarding adequacy or otherwise of the "eight-units scheme" or "the Skeen Committee Report" and makes no definite proposals to hasten the period for the Indianisation of the Army. On the contrary it expresses its deliberate opinion that it is impossible for the Army entrusted with the task of internal and external defence of India to dispense with the considerable British element in it and that the rank and file of the Indian Army being not drawn from all over India but from certain martial races, the problem of providing them with a non-British command is of a quite peculiar difficulty, operating as a block on the time of constitutional advance. The Commission has failed to recognise that India's present inability to defend herself is neither inherent nor due to any causes for which she is accountable and that her lack of preparedness is due to her lack of opportunity. It is urged that though the Indian soldier is brave he lacks leadership, because he is uneducated and as soon as an Indian is educated he becomes effiminate! The glorious record of the Indian corps in France is a conclusive reputation of such a calumny.

There is to be no essential change in the Central Government and the whole distinction between votable and nonvotable demands and the power of certification and making ordinances is recommended to be kept up. There is no real fiscal autonomy which is essential if self-government is to be real and not merely in name. While professing not to suggest a modification on the fiscal convention the Commission emphasises that a decision as to whether the will of the Indian Legislature is to prevail, or not, is one for the Secretary of State or if need be for His Majesty's Government to take. This surely is not self-government.

The first instalment of self-government added considerably to the cost of the Government mainly owing to the unnecessary multiplication of officers and increase in salaries. The present instead of suggesting any decrease, seeks further to increase it by new and objectionable sources of revenue which would add to the already heavy burden of the poor people of the country. They are:—

(1) increased yield of income-tax by lowering exemption limits, by steepening gradation in the case of intermediate incomes and by taxation of income invested abroad;
(2) abolition of exemption of agricultural incomes from income-tax;
(3) national excises on such commodities as cigarettes and matches and lastly
(4) Terminal taxes.

Until Hindus and Muslims are brought together in common electorates there is little prospect of the evolution of a spirit of comman citizenship without which the system of responsible government cannot satisfactorily be developed; and yet, as if to continue the policy of divide and rule, comm'unal electorates have been recommended.

There are but a few of the recommendatons of the long expected Report of the Simon Commission. It is reported that a copy has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi. It remains to be seen what the Mahatma thinks of the Commission's recommendations. But it seems they would not be acceptable even to the Moderates, of which I am one.—Yours, etc.

G. H. DESAI,
M.L.C.

Nadiad, June 24.

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A GERMAN EYE ON INDIAN SUBJECTS.

A RAMBLING REVIEW.

(BY G. K. N.)

This is no set notice of an important book, I turn over its pages aloud in the hope that some one among the readers, especially the Parsis, might be induced to do it deserved justice. Mr. C. Z. Klotzel visited Bombay about this time last year. He has written a book of lively topical interest. It relates to the current political history of our country. Mr. Klotzel was keen on making acquaintence with the Parsis. It being May, my friends were not in a position to bring him and the wanted Baronets and Knights together. They were all mostly on the hills or in Europe. The German writer is a very abservant and agile journalist attached to the most influential paper of his country, the "Berliner Tageblatt."

IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Klotzel came to India via Ceylon. He refers humorously to the gifts which the European has confered, among others, on this land and alludes to the shrieking advertisements of Lipton's tea, Beck's beer and Van Houten's cocoa in the most unlikely corners of the island. The book is amply illustrated. Mr. Klotzel remarks upon the silly ignorance in which some of the names of the Indian cities are pronounced by Anglo-Indians. The way in which Madura is pronounced is characterised by him as a "bark" and not a pronounciation. When he came to Bombay, the mill strike was at its height, so that naturally the chapters on Bombay are pregnant with the Girni Kamgar conflicts and copious references to the labour and socialistic elements which should leaven the life of India according to the American, Dr. Jabez Sunderland. Young India is saturated with Western dicta on national freedom. There is, for example, the commonplace utterances of Lincoln: "No nation is good enough to rule another." Naturally, Mr. Klotzel has much to say about Mr. Joshi. But I have failed to come across the name of the devoted worker, on behalf of labour, Solicitor Ginwala. The Red Flag Union comes in for due mention and examples are adduced of the celerity of its progress, in India. The Youth Leagues bulk large. The Khar Headquarters and Mr. Khurshed Nariman, its soul, are introduced to the German reader (p. 93). The book is documented by copious extracts from Indian newspapers. There is the "Bombay Chronicle", outstanding.

ON PARSIS.

The chapter which treats of Bombay in particular has the subtitle of "evening programme for Bombay". The Bombayite would expect a good deal said about him or her in this connection. And the Parsis atleast will not be disappointed. The fine people of Bombay are the Parsis, we are told. Naturally the finest of all are the English. They, however, do not congregate where the pigment of the skin is dark. They live in the "splendid isolation" of their clubs. The next delecatable people are the Parsis. They are very rich. (The myth of Parsi wealth would take a lot yet to get exploded.) Each Parsi evidently to Mr. Klotzel's knowledge had a beautiful motor car and he is the lord and master of quite a bevy of ladies, belonging to his household. In the evening he invites the woman-folk in his motor car. They drive to the Gateway of India. At about 7-30 there is the entire place filled with Parsi motor-cars. (Where one wonders, hide the Khojas, Bhatias, Marwaris and passing pricelings!) Not a few Rolls Royces are there. Some Parsis keep in their cars and take their airing and their "walk" seated. Most, however, step out and walk along the strand. Here you can study them in quiet. "I have never met in my life people who look so 'brave' as the Parsis". The Parsis are model citizens. (Commissioner Mr. Healy does not think so, I fear). One might leave the rest for a special Parsi paper. The curious will find it all pages -06-7. The enthusiasm and admiration, not far from a suspicion of infatuation for my people, however, is tampered by the presence of the Tower of Silence. The author cannot dis-associate the picture of Parsi beauties from the disturbing thought that in a few years they would be physically dismembered by the birds hovering over their accustomed evening haunts.

THE UNDER-WORLD.

Those who want to know the "under-world" of Bombay will find information here which will astonish the average inhabitant. It is all entirely news to me. How the houses there have a peculiar distinction, how they are divided between the whites and the coloured ones and other details for which the prurient might delve into the book.

The third chapter isset apart for the "Knights of the Khilafat". The pen picture of Maulana Shaukatali—will it please him? I don't know if Mr. Klotzel meant it as a compliment when he says that the first few words that the Maulana uttered stamped him as no politician. As I was present at the time of his first interview I am inclined to believe that Mr. Klotzel suggests that Mr. Shaukat Ali is too frank and outspoken in his speech to be a crafty diplomat. But perhaps the German journalist has in his mind his private talks when I was not there. I must pay a tribute to the prodigious memory of the German. He has reproduced in admirable detail the conversation, a very long conversation, which he had with the now unpopular leader of the Musalmans. (p. 113).

The dark side of our social life reminicent of the Mayo literature is reproduced from the "Pioneer" and the "Associated Press". Due notice has been taken of the "Devil worshippers" of Bombay including some Parsis, who would not permit the enlightened Municipal Commissioner to take the necessary sanitary measures because their spiritual overlords or demons had chosen to take up their abodes in the wells of the city. I have hinted that Mr. Klotzel's admiration of the Parsis would have been modified by a closer aquaintance. In support of my view I refer to page 128. In his haste he has assumed the likenesses of a Hindu couple to be a Parsi bride and bridegroom.

"GANDHIJI-KI-JAI".

Pt. Motilal Nehru will find himself reflected in Chanter 14. "Gandhiji-ki-Jai" is translated "Long Live Mahatma Gandhi". A peep into the Satyagraha Ashram of Sabarmati follows with exposition of the famous eleven points of the founder. Khadar abtrudes itself frequently from the pages. The answer of Mr. Gandhi to certain questions put by the author are reproduced in English. I commend them to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for reproduction. (p. 172). You may study the features of the author with his Indian friends who had received their higher education in Germany at p. 208. The book will have its intrinsic worth enhanced in the eye of all fair-minded people by the references to the credit side of the British character in India. (p.. 223).

JAMSHEDJI TATA.

Note the philosophical observations of Professor Van Manen on the characteristics of the changeless East. They are contrasted with some of the "excellent features" of the British who lead a peculiar life in this country.

Capter 24 is a sustained, and I would of course say deserved, eulogy in broad outline of the life work of Jamshedji Tata. The author has not escaped some of the common errors regarding the beliefs of the Parsis. From a foreigner they are not without their high value. A Parsi would naturally be backward in depicting, without stint the broad vision, the catholic mind and commisseration for the starving millions which, we are informed, the great Jamshedji Tata's mighty enterprise was designed to meet. Jamshedji Nesserwanji Tata was the first, and till very lately, the only economic genius produced by this country. So far so well. But next Mr. Klotzel plunges into a queer ejaculation and says that Tata was no Indian! With a pardonable slip glance at his own community. Mr. Klotzel holds that the industrialization of India, and particularly of Bombay, is due in the first place to the Jews and secondly to the Parsis. In the eye of this traveller and enlightened German, Jamshedpur is a replica of the Krupp Works in India. His observations are all too flattering to be reproduced by one who believes them to be literally true. I would rather that this chapter was taught to the Parsi children than the obsolete poetry which is made to do duty for history and over which the priceless hours of children's student life are wasted by pedants of the platform and the ministers of orthodox societies in Parsi seminaries. Is India turning athleistic? Turn to the last pages for an intelligent answer.

Why will the Germans insist on publishing some of their masterful observations on the Orient in the blinding Gothic type? Even "barbarous" Russia is thinking of taking to the Latin alphabet and Turkey has outlived incommoding beauty of Arabic lettering.

"Once to man and nation comes the moment to decide."

To India and Indians the Moment has come.

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THE UNIVERSE AROUND US".

Relation Between Science And Religion.

"The book called The Universe Around Us, by Sir James Jeans, our leading astronomer, brings within the reach of even untrained minds the amazing facts discovered by science in our time. It shows to them the starry system; to shows to them the construction of the atom. It brings before us the meaning of the univers which our eyes see but which we never understand except by thought. It makes it all quite familiar to those who read," said Dr. Horton, repotrs the Christian World Pulpit.

"We are carried, if we read, through from the proton, the minutest particle we know, far below our vision, right up to the starry systems that are beyond our vision, the whole unimaginable pageant of the universe. We can say with a book like this in our hands that in a sense we know what the universe is, that we know how it came to be, that we know how long it has existed, and we can surmise how long it will still exist.

COMMON KNOWLEDGE TO-MORROW.

"I do not know in the whole course of my experience a more disturbing book than this. We have all been so easy and comfortable in the little universe which our senses give us. We must all be profoundly disturbed when we realise what the universe is. Yet this will be the common knowledge of to-morrow; the man in the street will know it; children will be brought up with it.

"Now the facts in this book are very difficult to convey in a few sentences, because frankly the statement of them is incredible. The figures, the numbers, the distances, the weights, the times which are presented here in a very definite form surpass our imagination. We are told that the Milky Way, which is called the Galaxy, was born out of a spiral nebula from five to ten million years ago. We go on to this: in that Galaxy or Milky Way, that looks like a faint white haze in the starry sky, we are told now that there are one hundred thousand millions of stars. Our sum is one of that vast unimaginable company. But perhaps more terrific still is this: we are told that some of the nebulae that can be discerned at any rate through a telescope, little faint mists, as it were, in the sky, are galaxies of the same size as our own, other milky ways.

STILL MORE STAGGERING.

"And, though I confess the reason is absolutely staggered, and one almost hesitates to state what is scientifically asserted, there are two million galactic systems of that size and kind. We all know from childhood that light travels the distance between the sun and the earth in eight minutes, something like 93 million of miles, but when we speak of a light year, the distance that light travels in a year, at that rate and in that reckoning of time we are told that the universe as we know it is about two thousand millions of light years across. We are indeed in an illimitable universe.

"But, if possible, still more staggering is the discovery that the whole of this universe is composed of atms which are far too small for the eye to see, and yet each of the atoms is a little system of empty space in which the electrons are wheeling round the proton as the planets wheel round the sun. In 1911 Sir Ernest Rutherford revealed the architecture of the atom, and, without attempting to describe it, I mention this conclusion to which it leads: 'e live in a gossamer universe; pattern, plan and design are there in abundance, but solid substance is rare.' Now I say that taxes not only the imagination but the faith, and the man who is to believe what science reveals in the universe must be a man of great faith, enormous faith, because it is something far beyond his understanding.

"An equally great effort is needed to conceive the distances of time. Tre earth, we are told, was thrown out of the sun fourteen hundred millions of years ago. The sun itself was thrown off from the nebula ten millions of millions of years ago. We are told again that the sun is always losing weight, throwing off in radiation every year 360 thousand millions of tons, so that, vast as the sun is, it must eventually disperse in radiation, and the universe, great as it is, unimaginably great must be in the same way decaying, slowly indeed but surely.

"It is staggering, and I do not attempt to make it less staggering. But for our own lives and for our own thought, if in the future men are to continue retaining their reason, to carry on their lives systematically and simply, you can see that a readjustment is needed. We must review all our beliefs. We must adapt ourselves and our conduct to a universe of this unimaginable kind.

"Sir James Jeans, though writing only as a great astronomer, gives us this help: 'We are led by the new doctrine of relativity very near to those philosophical systems which regard the universe as a thought in the mind of its Creator, thereby reducing all discussion of material creation to futility.' The universe, this vast unimaginable universe, is a thought in the mind of its Creator. 'The ultimate realities of the universe,' he says, 'are at present quite beyond the reach of science, and may be and probably are for ever beyond the comprehension of the human mind. It is a priori probable that only the artist, the creator, can understand the full significance of the picture he has painted, and that this will remain for ever impossble for a ifew specks of paint on the canvas, which we are. . . . '

MADE BY PROCESSES OF REASONING.

"There is a consideration which I think ought to help us and will do so. The whole of this great movement of science in physics and in astronomy is the work not of the senses at all but of the mind. Astonomy, physics, mathematics are not physical but mental. These discoveries are made, not by the observation of telescopes, but by the processes of reasoning.

"It is only thought that has found out those starry systems and weighed and analysed them, and sought their origin and their probable termination. It is all the work of the mind, and at the other end of the system it is only the mind that penetrates the atom and discovers its strucure and presents its wonders. Why is it that you cannot understand that great new doctrine of relativity? Because you are not mathematicians. It is only by the higher mathematics, which are open to a very few, that the doctrine can be demonstrated; that is to say, it is mental.

"The whole of the vast movement of science which is condensed in this book is Thought, not Matter, not the senses but the mind, and therefore it has brought out to-day, in a way that man never realised before in all the course of our thinking and our seaching, the supremacy of mind. As it is only by mind that we know the universe, so it is only by mind that the universe is. In a word, the only reality, as science begins to reveal it, is what we have been accustomed to call spiritual; it is intangible; it is nothing that you can weigh or touch; it is that which weighs and touches; it is cind; it is spirit.

"But there is, because of that fact, a consideration which I think will bring us all in time to be at home in this strange universe. The vastness of it all, the stupendousness, the terror of it, the inscrutability of it, those awful and unimaginable abysses of time by which this universe came to be and those equally awful and unknown abysses of future time, the greatness of it, the terrorising greatness of it—all drive us to God.

"They throw us back upon that consciousness which forms our personality, where alone God is ever found. Happily for us—and I feel, as I read some of these great scientists speaking to us, happily for them—the witness for God is in our own personality, and in the personality of Jesus. He has made Himself plain to us. If God were to be found in those unimaginable systems that confront us in the starry sky or in those little atoms which we cannot see, if aong the lines of science we should have to find God, what would happen to us?

NOT ALONG THOSE LINES.

"But it is not along those lines at all; it is within. Our personality our consciousness, the demand of our consciousness being conscious, of our reasoning being ronable, of our moral sense because we have a moral sense—it is that which reveals God to us. And where we have found God from the beginning we find Him still.

"At first, of course, thearevelation of this illimitable universe seems to exclude God. Lou cannot place Him in those great spaces, those distances, the light of which takes 900,000 years to reach us. You cannot place God there, and at first the illimitable universe says there cannot be God, but then at once it says: There must be God; we cannot exist unless there is. It is Bacon's old saying repeating itself to-day: 'A little philosophy inclines man to atheism, but when he sinks deep into philosophy he comes back to religion.' What Bacon said in the dawn of modern science we say to-day in the full zenith of these great discoveries of fact.

"Therefore, I look with reverence upon these great teachers of our time, Eddington and Jeans and Rutherford and Einstein, who, unconsciously, or perhaps more consciously than we know, are driving us to the bosom of God, compelling the human race to find itself in the one place where security and ppeace and hope can be found.

"In the staggering thoughts and the tribulation—for it is little less than tribulation—of this astounding discovery of the universe to which we belong, that voice comes back to us with a mysterious and unexpected meaning: 'In the cosmos ye have tribulation, but be of good cheer; I have overcole the cosmos.' That is the voice of Christ."

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He was an ambitious father and loved his son with a devouring devotion! SAINT OR SINNER—WHICH?

TO-NIGHT AND **SINS of the FATHERS** THIS WEEK

A characterization so true, so human that it will stir you to the very depth of your Soul!

A SYNCHRONIZED PARAMOUNT PICTURE. ALSO PATHE GAZETTE AND AN ALL-SOUND COMIC.

TWO SHOWS DAILY—6-30 & 10 (P.M.) MATINEE ON SAT. & SUNDAY—4 P. M.

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GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE. Shivaji Maharajki Jai **MAZA DESH** (My Country)

SATURDAY 28-6-30 at 9-30 P.M. SUNDAY 29-6-30 at 3-30 P.M.

Balmohan Sangit Mandali.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A FLAMING SOUTH SEA ROMANCE,

In which the Star Sings for the very first time!

Also The Famous Dancer **TUAVIVI** In Select HAWAIIAN HULA DANCES!

SEE and HEAR

This Masterpiece of Lloyd Fooling

He Talks in this Picture.

DON'T YOU MISS IT!

HAROLD LLOYD

"Welcome Danger"

His First Talking Picture.

EXCELSIOR Theatre

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

3-30, 6-15 and 10 p. m.

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SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily

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The essence of dramatic action in the heart of the Underworld!

Midnight madness—Uncompromising lovers—and a lone girl's dash for liberty!

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Most exciting story full of patriotism and fights and hair raising climax.

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"ROGUE OF RAJASTAN"

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Miss NIRASHA,

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Directed by Mr. MADAURAI VAKIL.

It presents glorious chapter from the famous History of MEWAR, the land of brave and death defying Rajputs. Sword Duels and many stunts in this picture will ever remain in your memory.

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New Plays 'VARADACHA PATIL', & 'HASYATARANG' will be staged shortly.

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THE ROMANCE OF A GIRL SOLD IN MARRIAGE

DOLORES COSTELLO

in

A MILLION BID

Thinking her millionaire husband drowned, she had married a famous Surgeon. If the millionaire's memory were restored it meant an end to her happiness: a question as to the legitimacy of her child. Would the Surgeon operate?

A Special Programme of Music on The New Electrical Reproducer.

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4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Screen's Comelies Comedienne!

BEBE DANIELS

in

A KISS IN A TAXI

A miss and a man in a taxi,
A kiss and a scream,
Brought no bliss or gay dream
'Cause the miss never know
The man who came through
The inviting door of her taxi.

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

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The strangest combination of crooks that ever preyed on Society!

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A Brand new production in 6 reels!

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930.

DO AWAY WITH GANDHI CAPS!

Magistrate's Novel Prescription For Police Excesses.

HISTORY BEHIND THE GUNTUR BAN

The promulgation of the order under section 144 by Mr. F. W. Stewart, the District Magistrate of Guntur, banning the wearing of Gandhi caps seems to have an interesting history behind it. Previous to the issue of the notorious fiat, a deputation led by Sjt. G. V. Srinivasa Rao, Advocate, waited upon the District Magistrate protesting against the police excesses. In reply, the Collector seems to have assured the Deputation that he would take necessary steps to see that the police do not commit any acts of violence on volunteers or other citizen merely by reason of their wearing Gandhi caps or Khaddar dress. The people were heaving a sigh of relief at the assurance, when down came the bolt from the blue. A Correspondent to the "Hindu" graphically describes the dramatic turn of events.

GUNTUR, June 21.

The moment the District Magistrate promised the members of the Deputation, which awaited on him protesting against the Police excesses the deputation desire to issue a short statement to the public intimating the result of their interview with the District Magistrate and a notice to that effect was given in the Vani Press for printing yesterday. While it was being printed the Circle Inspector of Police went to the printing office and seized the printed notices. To-day early in the morning the following order under Sec. 144 has been issued to the public and tomtomed in the town. The order feebly translated runs as follows:—

"Whereas the public tranquillity has been disturbed by the Civil Disobedience movement, whereas information has been received that a notice is being printed to disturb the public tranquillity by inciting the public to wear Gandhi cap which is a symbol of one's sympathy for the Civil Disobedience moment, I. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S., having considered it my duty to maintain public peace, hereby direct that the public should not wear Gandhi cap in any place frequented by the public within the limits of Guntur Municipality and a radius of five miles therefrom for a period of two months from this date."

(Sd.) F. W. Stewart,
District Magistrate, Guntur.

The notice referred to in the above order is the one given for printing in the Vani Press by the members of the Deputation. The spokesman of the Deputation has addressed the following note to the District Magistrate. It runs as follows:—

To

The District Magistrate,
Guntur.

Dear Sir,

I owe it to myself and the members of the deputation which waited on you on the 19th instant and of which I had the honour to be the spokesman to state the following:—

A short notice issued by us for printing as to the result of the deputation appears to have been conveyed to you as being an "incitement" by us to civil disobedience. This can only proceed on a sheer perversion of the contents of the notice, which translated into English, runs thus:—

"When we all went to the Collector to-day and informed him of the acts of the police, the Collector intimated that he would take the necessary steps to see that the police do not commit any acts of violence on volunteers or other citizens merely by reason of their wearing Gandhi caps or Khaddar dress."

This statement was needed to intimate to the citizens on whose behalf we waited on you the result of our interview with you and to allay public apprehensions. You will agree that the notice is nothing more than a bare statement of fact.

I am also informed that the printed notices were unlawfully snatched away from the printing office by the Inspector of Police.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours most obediently
(Sd.) G. V. Srinivasa Rao,
Advocate.

Guntur, June 21.

GUNTUR SATYAGRAHA SIBIR RAIDED.

—:o:—

SATYAGRAHIS CHARGED WITH LATHIS.

(From A Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, June 24.

The Satyagraha Sibiram at Guntur was raided on the 15th inst. by the Circle-Inspector and a few police. An order, under Section 144, prohibiting assembly of 4 or more, was served upon the inmates. The dictator of the Ashram having refused to obey the order, the District Magistrate and the D. S. P. were sent for. Upon the dictators persisting upon refusing to obey the order, a lathi-charge was ordered. About 15 Satyagrahis sustained severe injuries. Several lady inmates of the Sibiram were pulled and necked cut by the police. After finishing the raid the police hunted after the volunteers and seized their Gandhi caps.

SIX MONTHS FOR HOLDING DAS ANNIVERSARY.

Padamraj Jain Convicted.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Messrs. Padamraj Jain and Mandiol Misra, secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha and the Burra Bazaar Congress Committee respectively, have been awarded six months Imprisonment each on a charge of contravening the prohibitory orders of the police on Sunday last by taking part in demonstrations in connection with the anniversary of C. R. Das.—A. P.

WAR AGAINST GANDHI CAP.

—:o:—

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":

Sir,—The "cap baiting" at Sholapur is, if correctly reported, a stupid act, and, if persisted in, one which cannot fail to incite fanatical consequences. I trust that Mr. Wedgwood Benn will not fail to take all necessary steps to end—without delay—a most foolish proceeding. Of all the Indians I have met in India and here at home, none seemed less offensive than those who wear the Gandhi white cap.

I am not in the least a partisan of the non-violence movement, as interpreted by Indians, but I am seriously concerned about a great and growing class of young educated Indians who are active in their demand for the education and proper feeding of tens of millions of their fellow-countrymen. —Yours, etc.

A. A. PURCELL,
Secretary,
Manchester and Salford Trades Council.
32, King Street West, Manchester,
May 15.

ASSAM TAKES UP CHALLENGE

—:o:—

Reply To Minister's Circular.

DEROGATORY TO SELF-RESPECT.

GAUHATI, June 24.

A largely attnded public meeting held under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Mahendramohan Lahiri on June 23 in the Curzon Hall, unanimously reiterated the resolution of May 31 declining the guardians' undertaking for their wards guaranteeing their non-participation in political activities as most derogatory to self-respect.

It was resolved by the public to start a school affiliated to the Calcutta University. A provisional representative Managing Committee was formed with Rai Bahadur Kalicharan Sen as president Sj. Ruhinikumar Chowdhury, Sj. Keshavchandra Barua, Sj. Gaurikanta Talukdar as Secretaries and Sj. Upendranath Sen as treasurer.

Considerable surprise was felt because of the fact that the Education Minister being an elected member could issue such a circular in the middle of the session.—"Advance."

GOVT'S CONDITIONAL OFFER TO REDUCE SENTENCE.

—:o:—

Prof. Bannerjee Refuses To Apologise.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The High Court has discharged the rule obtained by Professor J. L. Bannerjee, M.L.C., who was sentenced to six months R. I. on a charge of sedition in connection with a public lecture. During the hearing of the application in the High Court an offer was made to Prof. Bannerjee on behalf of the Government, agreeing to a reduction in the sentence, if he expressed regret in a certain form. Professor Bannerjee refused to do so, and made a counter-proposal for the Governments consideration, which the latter, in their turn refused to accept, as it did not contain any expression of regret on the part of Mr. Bannerjee.—A. P.

CONVICTS' DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

—:o:—

Further Particulars On Rangoon Jail Mutiny.

MILITARY OPEN FIRE.

RANGOON, June 25.

A press communique announces that the Local Government has decided on an enquiry to be held by the District Magistrate into the circumstances in which an outbreak occurred in Rangoon jail yesterday and the measures taken to deal with it. The facts about the outbreak, as far as have been ascertained, are, that at about 3-15 p.m. yesterday, a motor lorry from the Jail Branch Press had to pass out from the jail, by the rear guard gate, on the western side. This gate consists of two inner and one outer gate. When the inner gate was opened to allow a passage for the lorry, a number of convicts, working in the yard immediately adjoining suddenly attacked the sentry in charge of the keys. After snatching away the keys they tried to escape having overpowered the guard and seized five rifles with thirtyfive rounds of ammunition. But their attempt was frustrated by the warders and military police who then arrived outside the gate, in response to an alarm. The convicts' party then returned to the workyard, and stirred up other convicts working there, practically all of whom, were under long sentences, and the whole body, seizing tools and other articles from the workshop, entered the jail press enclosure, adjoining the workyard. In a short time, all the convicts in the workyard and jail press enclosure, became uncontrollable, and it was judged necessary for the military police who now entered the jail to open fire on the crowd of convicts. The convicts, after a considerable time, were induced to lay down their weapons including rifles and quiet was finally restored. The total casualties among the prisoners are twenty-five killed and fiftyeight wounded. Of the latter three died during the night. One jail warder in charge of the keys in the rear gate, who was first overpowered by the convicts, was beaten to death; the motor-lorry driver, and seven other warders were also wounded. While trying to recapture the rear gate one havildar, one sepoy and one military police were wounded and one military police pony was shot by convicts. —A. P.

"INDISCRIMINATE AND EXCESSIVE" FIRING

GURDWARA PARBANDHAK COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

AMRITSAR, June 25.

An urgent meeting of th Executive Committee of the Shiromani Akalidal and the Shriromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee was held in the Missionary College to consider the matter of firing at Gurdwara Sisganj at Delhi. Sardar Bhag Singh, Vice-President of the B. G. P. C., was in the chair. It was decided to send a jatha of 100 Akalis to Delhi, on the 7th June. The jatha will begin incessant prayers there in the Gurdwara.

The Executive Committee of the S. P. G. C. has received an acknowledgement from the Viceroy to its letter about the Sisganj Gurdwara affair and has decided to wait till the 6th July for further reply from the Viceroy.

The following letter was addressed by the Secretary, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee to H. E. the Viceroy in connection with the firing at Gurudwara Sisganj at Delhi:—

"May it please Your Excellency,

Your Excellency is not unaware that intensive and extensive firing by the police at Gurudwara Sisganj, Delhi, on the 6th May 1930, causing injuries to the inmates and damage to the building has given a great shock to the Sikh community. In spite of the news being confirmed from the various sources as to the nature of the nature of the unprecedented outrage and pressure of public opinion for immediate action, the S. G. P. C. before taking any other step in the matter thought it fit to appoint an Inquiry Committee consisting of members of various communities and well-known in the public life of the country. The Inquiry Committee completed their report on May 30. This report has been published and a copy of it is attached herewith. It is needless to say that this unbiased report of the Inquiry Committee has created a widespread impression against the action of the authorities. The Committee recorded a mass of evidence and made inquiries from Delhi officials. It gave the benefit of every doubtful point to the official version of the affair, and the conclusions arrived at were that the firing was "indiscriminate excessive."

On the publication of the report the S. G. P. C. with a view to getting feelings and sentiments of all sections of Sikh community, called, an All-Party Sikh Conference at Sri Akal Takhat Sahib, Amritsar, on the 7th instant. Among others the representatives of the S. G. P. C., Shiromani Akali Dal, Chief Khalsa Diwan, Central Sikh League, Nirales, Namdharis, Nirankaris, various Diwans and Singh Sabha, and members of the Legislature were present. Feelings of the whole conference about the unprecedented outrage were unanimous. Several resolutions bearing on the point, expressing the resentment of the Sikh community and the minimum redress that would pacify the Panth, were passed.

The first meeting of the new Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee was called by the Government for the 9th instant and the Committee met at the Amritsar Town Hall. The resolutions passed in the All-Parties Sikh Conference were formally made over to the Executive Committee with full powers to take such action as they may deem proper. The Executive Committee met at Lahore on 15th instant and after lengthy deliberations has drawn up the minimum demands for justice and redress which can at all pacify the Sikh community and a copy of which is attached herewith. I am bringing these points to Your Excellency's notice with the object of being fair to the Government and to furnish an opportunity for the redress of the great wrong done to the Panth.

It is earnestly hoped that the modest and minimum relief and redress which has been put by the Committee before your Excellency may, to avoid further complications, receive immediate, favourable and just consideration at the hands of Your Excellency.

This communication to Your Excellency will be released for publication on 9th June."

Copy of the resolution No. 26 dated the 15th June 1930, passed by the Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C.:—

After consideration of the firing outrage in the Sisganj on the 6th May, 1930, Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. declares as below:

1. That the Government should express unqualified regret at the sacrilege and give an assurance that no such insult will be offered to a place of worship in the future.
2. That the officials responsible for the outrage be punished in an exemplary manner which may act as deterrent for the future.
3. That as an act of expiation a reparation should be made for the damage and insult caused to the Gurdwara.
4. That the position of the Delhi Kotwali should be so altered as to make such an outrage impossible for the future.

Following is the reply to the above letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:

Viceregal Lodge, Simla,
June 20.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by His Excellency to acknowledge your letter No. 87 dated the 16th June, 1930, and to say that he will shortly send you a further reply.—Free Press.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

Transvaal Asiatic Bill Posponed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, June 2.

The Select Committee's report on the Asiatic problem in the Transvaal is a document of 400 pages which are full of anti-Indian bias and racial illwill. The perusal or even a cursory glance over the report will convince any one that South Africa is not in a mood to play the game with India, and that her policy is guided by the dictum "Away with the Indians" either by hook or crook, legislation or administration, segregation or repatriation. It appears that there was no practical split in the decision of the Select Committee about the legislative policy of segregation for the Indians—the policy which was firmly and strongly resented and successfully opposed by India and Indian Government only three and a half years back. Speaking on behalf of the Raddison deputation in 1925, Mr. Bajpai, declared in reply to a question addressed to him then in the Select Committee, that India would never accept segregation for her Indian nationals in the Union as it placed a stigma on the status and civilisation of India; and that if the South African Government persisted in its segregation policy, the public opinion in India might compel the Government to reject the Indian repatriation from South Africa. A few months later the Habibullah delegation adopted the very same attitude and protested against segregation which was eventually withdrawn by the Union Government together with the old Asiatic Bill and the pact popularly known as the Capetown Settlement was signed which accepted the Indians as a section of the South African population (not as an alien unit) with a pledge for eventual uplift and conferred the right on South Africa to reduce the poputation of Indians through the assisted emigration scheme with the support and co-operation of Indian Government. When the Agreement was being signed, it was given to understand that five years' trial would be given to the Agreement.

AUDACIOUS MOVE.

Now when only three years have elapsed since the Agreement was signed, the South African Government has the audacity to throw the Settlement into the waste paper basket and bring in a piece of legislation which is tantamount to the annihilation and ruination of the whole Indian community in the Transvaal under the pretext of the consideration of "public interests" and avoidance of "misunderstanding." It is introduced to paralyse Indian existence under the excuse of "tightening the loopholes" and the prevention of "illegal occupation and trading by the Indian."

Every sane politician should consider this Bill as the most humiliating document ever drafted by a Government for one section of its population. It is the worst possible insult to India. It is in utter disregard of the viewpoint represented by the Indian community and the Indian Government. It is significant that Dr. Malan has even ignored the repersentations of our hard-working Agent-General Sir Kurma Reddi by the plain declaration in the House of Assembly that the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Amenrment Bill (which has been dropped this session, as there was no time to proceed with it owing to the prorogruation of the Parliament) that the Bill will be reintroduced into the House at an early stage next session and that it will be re-introduced in an unmodified form.

DR. MALAN'S OBSTINACY.

It is pretty certain that Dr. Malan, the Minister of Interior, who is known throughout South Africa for his tenacity and obstinacy, will reintroduce the abovementioned reactionary measure without paying proper heed to the representations from India if they are not strong and effective. South Africa knows in her heart of hearts the weakness of the Indian Government who is afraid to take the bold step and demand the amelioration of the Indian status in South Africa.

There are not sound reasons to believe that the Union Government will deviate from the path it has chalked out to humiliate and ultimately drive away the Indians from the province of the Transvaal. If this does happen,—let us hope presently that saner counsels will prevail during the interval,—India have no other alternative but to resist the South African policy internationally, inter-imperially and directly. The psychology of South Africa is only to pay heed to direct action. Until this is done, no diplomatic effootr will ever persuade the Union Government to change its policy and attitude.

PUNJAB WAR COUNCILLORS ARRESTED

LAHORE, June 27.

Early this morning the police arrested Pandit Thakurdatt Vaid Multani, Lalas Jagannath and Chabildas and Maulvi Abdualla, all connected with the Punjab War Council, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

A POLICE PATEL'S RESIGNATION.

—:o:—

Mr. P. L. Desai, Police Patel of the village Chorasi, Ankleswar Taluka, has resigned his post as a protest against the repressive policy.

A PLACE HALLOWED BY PRISONERS.

India's Daughters—Majesty's Honoured Guests.

AN ART—CRITIC ON YERRAWADA JAIL.

Mr. G. Venkatachalam, the art critic, who recently interviewed Srimati Kamaladevi in the Yerrawada Jail, gives the following interesting information about her and Mrs. Naidu:—

"Even the fibre that entwines a jasmine garland becomes fragrant,' is an old Indian adage. So it is with Yerrawada. It became famous and worldwide known when Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned there in 1921, and once again the attention of the world is drawn to it by the internment of the same world-personality within its grim walls. Yerrawada has other distinguished prisoners today, great in their own way. Two of the most prominent among them are the two well-known women leaders of India, Sarojini Devi and Kamala Devi one known all over the world for her sweet songs and service and the other for her indomitable courage and untiring zeal and enthusiasm for India's cause. These two great daughters of India have paid the penalty for their love of their country and to-day are His Majesty's honored guests. They are quite happy in their new environment and make the best of their restricted life.

Their room is fairly big with a verandah in which they spend most of their day reading books lying on easy chairs. Their room is meant for three A Class prisoners, and there are now only these two. I jocularly remarked that the third one will soon be Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. A fine trio they will make. There is a beautiful garden opposite on which they take morning and evening walks, and of late they have taken to gardening as well. Mrs. Naidu is getting herself initiated into the mysteries of cooking in which she was a novice hitherto, and two stoves are kept busy the whole day for her culinery experiments in which she delights. Mrs. Naidu is a voracious reader, and so far there has been a good supply of books to both of them. There are other hobbies in which both these delightful prisoners are indulging in, such as Beauty Culture, Health Food, Physical Culture, and so forth. The climate of Poona is cool and pleasant, and the prisoners enjoy a much needed rest. Their enforced confinement is a blessing in disguise. Whatever may be their mental and emotional reactions to their present life they are sure to emerge out of the prison fresh, strong and physically fit for further battles in the cause of India's Freedom.

Their one great grievance is that they are not allowed to engage themselves in writing books or diaries, which they would so much love to do, and having so much leisure at their disposal they feel this restraint very much. The present policy of permitting them one letter a fortnight and one interview a fortnight is rather saddening. The authorities are uniformly kind and courteous, and their physical needs are well attended to. Friends are there in plenty to supplement other wants. Kamaladevi was quite cheerful and talked enthusiastically about her new life in prison, much restricted as it is in every respect. She wore a leaf-green saree with a scarlet geranium stuck in her hair to indicate the rebel in her. She walked erect and greeted me in her usual manner. We talked of many things except the present political situation, which is not allowed, during the half-an-hour chat we had. She was glad the leaders are all in prison and that the country is putting up a fine show, and she was hopeful of a successful termination of the present struggle. We parted cheerfully to meet again.

"DOMINION GOVT SHOULD BE RESULT OF NATURAL GROWTH"

—:o:—

"Associating States With Indian Affairs As A Whole"

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SERMON

LONDON, June 27.

Rugby.—In a broadcast speech last night Sir John Simon emphasised that the Simon Commission's recommendations were those, not of one individual, but of seven, representing all parties, and drawn from both Houses of the Parliament. The proposals were not a bundle of vague expressions. They constituted a detailed and connected scheme, dealing with every aspect of Indian Government. They represented a scheme designed to meet the present practical necessities, while leaving room for later readjustments and developments. Parliament could not possibly abandon all its responsibility for the Central Government of India at this stage, but the extent to which this responsibility could be handed over would depend on the future. The proposed method of reconstituting the Central Legislature had three great advantages. It provided at the centre a body of reasonable size that would be really representative of the numerous inhabitants of vast areas. Secondly the plan of representing the provinces, rather than individual voters, in the Federal Assembly permitted of the adoption of a scheme which would give much scope for provincial schemes and enable Provincial Ministers to go forward with plans for improving education, public health, and other services in the provinces now starved for want of money. Thirdly the plans gives the best prospect of associating the Indian States more closely with the affairs of India as a whole.

Sir John Simon paid high tribute to the Police Force, which, however, was regarded as the Agent of an alien bureaucracy, although in fact, whole neighbourhoods would, without it, fall into utter anarchy. Only by the abolition of Dyarchy and by making the Government as a whole responsible for the administration of all departments, with safeguards against abuse, could the cause of this distrust be removed.

He believed that the recommendations would satisfy all tests which must be applied to any constitution before its ultimate adoption. The real lesson to be learned from the analogy of the Dominions was that in every case, the ultimate form of Dominion Government had been the result of natural growth. They had arisen, not because an act of Parliament said so, but because its life growing organism stage had been reached, when it had been found that this was the best way to express the responsibilities of citizenship.—B. O. W.

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